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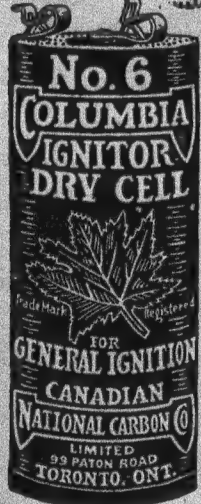
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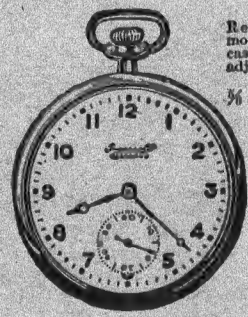
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

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Our Ottawa Letter

The Politicians are Guessing—Borden Still Unwell—Dominion Prohibition in Danger—By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, September 26.—The capital has become a veritable point of interrogation. "What is going to happen?" has become the favorite form of salutation in parliamentary and political circles, and the almost invariable reply is, "I give it up. What do you think yourself?" The individual with sufficient self assurance to attempt to "dope" out the situation is credited with possessing an inordinate amount of egotism and his predictions are not taken seriously, because everybody believes that nobody (not even the big-wig politicians themselves) knows what the developments are likely to be. Sir Robert Borden is still confined to his home with an illness which has been aggravated by an attack of rheumatism. He sent a message to the unionist caucus on Tuesday in which he held out the hope that he would be able to meet them in caucus on Tuesday next. At this caucus it is expected party organization, in view of the approaching by-elections, which call for the enunciation of a platform of some kind, will be discussed. Before the close of the last session, after a government caucus, it was announced that a declaration had been made in favor of the principle of the organization of a unionist party. From that day to this much water has run under the bridge, but no active steps have been taken to put the principle into effect. Unionists have seen the straight liberals meet in convention and produce a party platform; they have witnessed the effort of Hon. Robert Rogers, of Manitoba, and his Ontario lieutenants, to revive the old conservative party, while they have simply been drifting. Some of them have drifted to the cross benches, and some clear over to the front seats of the opposition, and those who are still faithfully supporting the government, naturally, want to know when steps are to be taken to stop this slipping business. The danger is, however, that the production of a unionist platform may be followed by further desertions because, as a western liberal-unionist put it this week, "We can continue to travel together without a platform for a while yet, but if one is decided on, and I do not agree, say, with its tariff plank, I must immediately make my choice or be in wrong with my constituents."

The By-Elections

There is a strong impression around parliament that an effort will be made to bring about prorogation before Thanksgiving Day, which falls on Monday, October 13. This will be just before the nominations for the several by-elections for which the writs have been issued, fixing the voting for October 27. In regard to these the situation is peculiar. With the exception of Prince, P.E.I., where Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has been nominated, and may possibly get an acclamation, Quebec East and Assiniboia, the liberals have not nominated candidates. It looks as though they propose to leave the fight to united farmers' candidates in Carleton, N.B., Glengarry and Stor-

mont and North Ontario. Sir Henry Drayton, the new minister of finance, will probably contest Kingston, where he is more likely to be opposed by a labor than a liberal candidate.

Sir Robert's prolonged indisposition is due to his being attacked by influenza when in an over-tired condition, with the result that he finds it very difficult to recuperate. Rheumatism supervened, making his condition worse, and it is not improbable that he will have to take a considerable rest away from worries.

Manipulating Soldiers' Votes

Two days of the week have been occupied with the consideration of liberal allegations in regard to the sending by Hon. Arthur Meighen to Sir Robert Borden, during the election campaign, of a code telegram asking for the apportioning of a number of soldiers' votes amongst Manitoba constituencies in order to ensure the election of unionist candidates. The debate will be concluded early next week, and the demand made by D. D. McKenzie, the leader of the opposition, for a parliamentary committee to inquire into the manner in which soldiers' voting was conducted, will, doubtless, be voted down. Mr. McKenzie, in the course of the debate, said that the telegram in question, and other telegrams and instructions known of, indicated the existence of a conspiracy to manipulate the soldiers' vote for the benefit of government candidates. Mr. Meighen, he said, had not denied that he had sent such a telegram, but had stated that if he did he could not recall having done so, and that there was nothing wrong about it except that it had been stolen. This the leader of the opposition in the House denied, averring on the contrary that the telegram came from the inner councils of the unionist organization, and that its authenticity could not be doubted. Mr. McKenzie had a good deal to say about the manner in which the soldiers' vote had been taken, and promised, if an inquiry were granted, to produce a witness, one who had acted in an official capacity for the government, who could tell 1,000 things that are not known about the manipulation of the soldiers' vote overseas.

Mr. Meighen in his reply asserted as he has done in a published interview, that he has no recollection of sending the code message which was the cause of the debate. Had he done so, he said, he would not have addressed it to Sir Robert Borden, who had nothing to do with such matters, but to the general returning officer. There was nothing wrong about the telegram anyway, he argued, because it related to the soldiers who had the privilege of voting at large. In regard to these the election officials were, he said, quite justified in directing them where to place their ballot if they desired to vote for the government. Mr. Meighen severely criticized the methods adopted by W. T. R. Preston, chief liberal scrutineer overseas. Mr. Preston, he said, had indulged in a campaign of misrepresentation, which had misled many soldiers, and, but for that, the soldiers' vote

against the opposition would have been heavier than it was.

Dr. Michael Clark, in a somewhat vehement speech, defended Mr. Meighen, declaring that the liberals had failed to prove their case, and announced that he would vote against the proposal to name a committee of enquiry. He was disposed to defend the War-Time Elections Act.

Prohibition

The prohibition issue has been much to the fore this week. The senate, it will be remembered, ruthlessly slaughtered the bill introduced by the government during the regular session extending the war-time prohibition orders-in-council for a period of one year. Peace not having been officially proclaimed, however, said orders-in-council are still in force but with the date of the proclamation coming pretty nigh, parliament must do something or decide to let matters revert to the position they were in before the federal prohibition restrictions came into force. These, amongst other things forbid the transport of liquor from one province to another. The old condition was that provincial temperance legislation was supplemented by a Dominion act, known as The Doherty Act, which was simply designed to assist the provinces in their enforcement of their own laws. For instance, if a province decided to become bone dry, The Doherty Act would prevent the shipment of wet goods into that province.

The whole question was threshed out at the first government caucus, held on Tuesday of this week. No official intimation has been handed out as to the occurrences at the caucus, but members of all shades of opinion appeared to be well agreed that the consensus of opinion was against the reintroduction of the legislation of last session. A majority of government supporters present expressed the view that with the war over the time had come to leave temperance legislation to the provinces, with the support they get through the operation of the Doherty Act. Others were not opposed to strengthening this legislation a bit. It is stated that Hon. N. W. Rowell, who fathered the war-time prohibition legislation, did more listening than talking at the caucus. This remark probably applies as well to the other ministers because the caucus was called for the express purpose of ascertaining the views of the rank and file. The situation now appears to be that the government, in view of the state of feeling revealed at the caucus, is now thinking the matter over and an announcement as to its decision will be forthcoming at a later date.

The Election Laws

The privileges and elections committee has been referred S. W. Jacobs' bill to improve the electoral laws by amendments to the House of Commons Act. Mr. Jacobs, who enjoys the distinction of being the first Hebrew to be elected a member of the Canadian parliament, is a lawyer of ability, and one of the most able and popular members of the house. In the event of his party coming to power some time in the future, Mr. Jacobs will, in all probability, have ministerial rank. Two of the things he desires to accomplish in the way of electoral reform will meet with the general approval of all who desire to

Continued on Page 42

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INDEPENDENCE DAY

Lieut.-Col. Fraser says: "Those in touch with public opinion are aware that there is in Canada a final repudiation of the old style of politics and a deep distrust of a press that clings to partisan habits. Confidence in the sincerity and justice of the forms and practices of government has been undermined."

As far as federal government is concerned we have had a representation chosen by party leaders rather than by the electorate. We have had representatives who owed allegiance to a party which placed them in office rather than to constituents which had marked the ballots.

Such representatives, of necessity, would serve first the interests that had made their election possible. Doing this they could not adequately serve the interests of the constituents which they nominally represented.

This condition is responsible for the formation of a new political group and providing machinery through which the people, unrestricted and unhampered by prejudice and unthinking party loyalty, will select their own candidates in truly representative conventions and subsequently elect them.

These men will—just as representatives have always done—serve those who placed them in office. Being of and elected by the mass of the people they will owe allegiance to no interest or institution other than their constituents. There will be no party whip—no dominance other than the public opinion in their respective districts.

There is general acceptance of the belief that political parties—as now constituted—have failed to serve the best interests of the nation. Until now we have lacked courage to undertake the tremendous task of providing machinery to take the place of a system and a form outworn and inadequate to our needs.

This has now been done and the time for decisive action has come; the time when every elector in Saskatchewan will be given the opportunity of casting off the shackles that have for so long held the people of Canada bound to a blind and unthinking party loyalty, with the assurance that a better method is provided and one that will insure the election of the candidates nominated and financed by the people and secure for the people the undivided allegiance of the elected representative.

In Saskatchewan, October 15th has been fixed as Independence Day—the day on which every elector will be given an opportunity of declaring his Political Independence and contributing to the fund that will be used in perfecting the new organization.

Independence Day—October 15th

(This is the first of a series of articles.—Watch for the article on the Liberty Drive.)

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 1, 1919

The Liberty Drive

In this issue of The Guide will be found a full and complete report of the great convention held at Regina, on September 17 and 18, at which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' political organization was launched. At this meeting the plan of the Liberty Drive was adopted, and Wednesday, October 15, has now been fixed for Independence Day throughout Saskatchewan.

On that day every elector in the province will be given an opportunity of declaring his political independence and aligning himself with the most powerful organization for the advancement of the welfare of the people of Canada that this country has ever seen. For years the farmers of Western Canada have realized the fact that neither of the old political parties at Ottawa can be trusted to give the farmers a square deal. This conviction has grown from year to year until today the farmers are practically unanimous in their determination to throw aside previous party affiliations and to unite in electing their own representatives in the Federal Parliament. A great many townspeople realize that their interests are the same as the farmers, and are ready to co-operate with them in supporting the new national policy.

The people are ready; the organization is ready. All that remains is to bring the people into the organization and proceed with the work. On October 15 the people who are not already in the organization will be enrolled. A complete canvass of the electors of Saskatchewan will be made; men and women alike will be asked to join the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and to contribute to the political campaign fund. At the same time, it is hoped that The Grain Growers' Guide will be placed in every farm home in the province in which it is not already a regular visitor.

In the past, political campaign funds have been supplied mainly by interests which have controlled both political parties for their own selfish ends, to the detriment of the general public. In this new movement for political independence, the people will supply the campaign funds, and men will be elected to serve the people instead of the interests. In preparation for Independence Day, Liberty Drives are being held in each constituency in Saskatchewan, commencing at North Battleford, on September 22, and finishing at Regina, on September 30.

The enthusiasm with which the whole movement has been taken up throughout the province ensures its success. Let every farmer in Saskatchewan do his duty on Independence Day, October 15, and a great step will be taken towards the realization of the aim of the organized farmers, which is summed up in the motto: "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

The Cost of Living

While the public rightly looks to the Board of Commerce and the Government to take effective action to stop profiteering and bring about a reduction in the high cost of living, a great part of the remedy after all lies with the individual. It is a sound policy that when prices are high every individual should endeavor to produce as much as he can and consume as little as possible. Then when prices are low the time comes to take things somewhat more easily and allow oneself a little more luxury.

This not only works out to the profit of

the individual, but it helps to restore prices to a normal level. When prices are high, it indicates scarcity, and increased production and decreased consumption will correct this condition. Similarly, when prices are low plentiful supplies are indicated and there is less need for production while liberal consumption is justified. These facts are so obvious that it would seem unnecessary to state them. But at the present time they are apparently being ignored.

Food, clothing and many other necessities and luxuries of life are at a very high price, yet the demand seems unlimited. If people refused to buy things for which exorbitant prices are asked prices would soon come down. There are some things which cannot be done without, but there is a vast amount of money being spent on luxuries.

People are complaining about the cost of food, but they are still paying fancy prices for fancy foods, and they declare that clothes are frightfully dear and go on buying silk shirts and the most elegant and expensive styles of footwear. Extravagant purchasers must share with profiteering merchants the blame for the high cost of living.

All Trade Is Barter

Lloyd Harris, Canadian Trade Commissioner, was reported some time ago to have astonished the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by telling them that on account of the stringent financial conditions in Europe, the process of barter, without the intervention of money, might have to be resorted to, in order to conduct business.

All trade is barter, of course. This fact is disguised under the complexities of systems of doing business; but it is the fundamental fact of all trade, just as it was when a caveweller traded a flint arrowhead for a fish. The confusion in people's minds between wealth, on the one hand, and gold and silver, on the other, has done a great deal to maintain protectionism.

Adam Smith designated protection as "the mercantile system of political economy," which regards nations as competing with each other for the money of the world, and aims at enriching a country by bringing into it as much gold and silver as possible, and permitting as little as possible to flow out. To do this, it is necessary, not only to prohibit the carrying of gold and silver out of the country, but to encourage the domestic production of goods that can be sold abroad and throw every possible obstacle in the way of similar industries in other countries and erect every hindrance possible against the importation of the products of industries in other countries which can come into competition with "home industries." Hence the high tariff walls.

But while the value of gold and silver is high, their utility is low; their principal uses, outside their use as the mediums of exchange, are for ostentation. The protectionist attitude is that a business transaction is an affair in which one party profits at the expense of the other, instead of an affair advantageous and profitable to both parties.

If money, as such, were abolished and Canadians were to exchange their products directly for the products of European or other countries, it would be difficult for our Canadian protectionists to make it appear that imports were injuring us.

As for the "balance of trade" fallacy, it would be even more difficult to show that

the more goods were received in exchange for the exports from Canada, the more Canada was losing. But such is the light in which protectionists "view with alarm" a large import business.

The Taxation of Food

There are not many men in the public life of this country who have so ably and so earnestly exposed the injustice of the existing tariff system as Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, Alta. There have been few men in Parliament at any time since Canada first had a Parliament whose speeches have been better worth their preservation in the pages of Hansard. In a speech which he made in the House at Ottawa in April last, Dr. Clark dealt with the great wrong done to the workers of Canada in the excessive taxation of food and clothing, and showed that this taxation, as levied, is a greater burden upon those least able to bear it than it is upon the wealthy.

It is a fundamental canon of just taxation that taxes should be levied in accordance with the ability to pay. Nobody can attempt to justify Canada's food taxes on the ground that the rich eat a very much greater quantity of food than the poor, or that the food of the rich is taxed while the food of the poor is admitted duty free. The truth is that under either the regular customs tariff or the surtax practically every article of food imported into Canada in any considerable quantity—except bananas—has levied upon it heavy importation taxation.

Oranges and grapefruit were imported into Canada to the value of \$4,359,337 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918. These fruits are duty free. The war tax was seven-and-a-half per cent. on the bulk of them. Prunes were imported to the extent of \$1,228,000, and paid a duty of \$101,368, and in addition, the war tax of seven-and-a-half per cent. The average duty on the poor man's prunes was over 16 per cent., and on the rich man's grapefruit, seven-and-a-half per cent.

A like discrimination is to be found in many other items of the tariff. Moreover, the tariff on food is so arranged as to favor the manufacturing industries engaged in its preparation. The duty on rice, which is a staple food of the poor, may be taken as an illustration. Cleaned rice, when imported, pays rates of duty ranging from half-a-cent a pound, preferential, to three-quarters-of-a-cent a pound, general, and one cent a pound for rice flour. For the twelve months the importation of cleaned rice was 13,999,000 pounds, valued at \$619,556; it paid a duty of \$104,318, with the addition, for the most part of the seven-and-a-half per cent. surtax. During the same period 50,428,000 pounds of uncleaned rice were imported into Canada, valued at \$1,485,000, on which the only taxation was the seven-and-a-half per cent. surtax. Assuming that the customs entries disclose the real relative values of cleaned and uncleaned rice, the wholesale price of 13,999,000 pounds of cleaned rice at \$610,956, plus \$104,318 duty and the seven-and-a-half per cent. surtax was slightly under five-and-a-half cents a pound. The uncleaned rice cost at the same point of importation slightly over three-and-one-tenth cents, including the surtax; so that the discriminatory duty against uncleaned rice enables the owners of the mills in Canada engaged in cleaning rice to secure two-and-four-tenths cents a pound for the work done by them.

The owners of these favored milling plants

pocket hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, above all the costs of operation, and a fair return upon the capital engaged in the business. It would be interesting to have the exact figures. There cannot be too much publicity in regard to these matters. Publicity about all these things is one of the things demanded by the Farmers' Platform. The protective system has always, in all countries, kept its workings hidden as much as possible from public view.

The following table shows the importations into Canada of ten classes of foods used by practically every Canadian family:—

	Value	Duty
Salt	\$ 341,810	\$ 65,887
Meats	24,277,749	3,239,701
Lard	758,742	79,242
Sausage casings, cleaned	244,741	42,829
Sausages	197,269	69,043
Breadstuffs, such as cleaned rice, sago, tapioca	924,763	165,551
Rice, uncleaned	1,485,001
Green fruit, duty free	8,978,494
Fruits, dutiable	13,674,295	2,234,317
Beans	3,549,971	171,589
Total	\$54,432,835	\$6,068,159

In addition to the \$6,068,159 of tariff taxation collected on these food staples there was the seven-and-a-half per cent. war surtax during the war, which was removed from foods last June. That surtax brought the total of taxation on these food staples up to more than \$9,000,000. Food taxation has provided a wall behind which food profiteers have taken shelter.

Land Profiteering

"Profiteer" is a new word. But profiteering is as old as the hills. A profiteer is one who, having control of some necessity of life, sells it at an excessive price in relation to the cost of production. There are many kinds of profiteers operating in Canada today, and some of them are being exposed and brought to book. There is one kind of profiteer, however, who is always with us, and whom the public has become so accustomed to that he is regarded by many people, as an estimable citizen. We refer to the land profiteer, the real estate speculator.

Land is the most important of all necessities of life; it is from land that all other necessities of life are derived. Men are buying land today that they do not want, and cannot possibly use. They believe that before very long someone will want that land to build a house or a factory upon, or to grow wheat and feed cattle, and they intend to hold that land until the demand increases and they can make a handsome profit upon it. That is profiteering in the necessities of life, just as much as the buying up of food and holding it in cold storage for the purpose of creating scarcity and exacting high prices.

The cost of production of vacant land was nothing. It was the free gift of the Creator to the human race. But it is sold at high prices. Unwise governments have allowed land to pass into the hands of individuals and corporations that are holding it for the profit they can make by keeping it out of use till a big price can be obtained for it. High prices for town and city lots mean dear homes and add materially to the cost of establishing and maintaining factories and businesses. High prices for farm lands mean less profits for agriculture.

A thousand-acre farm was sold in Manitoba recently for \$100 an acre. It was bought a few months before for little more than half that price. It will produce no more because the price has gone up, but the speculator has made nearly \$50,000 at the expense of the farmer. The farmers of this continent have been able to compete with European agriculturists because they have had the advantage of cheap land. As prices rise, that advantage is disappearing and it is becoming more and more difficult for those who desire to take up farming to purchase land with a fair chance of making their operations profitable.

It is futile, however, to condemn land speculators as long as the country maintains laws which encourage their trade. There is money to be made by land speculation and it is human nature to take advantage of such opportunities. It is often possible to make more money in six months by speculation than could be made in six years by farming. What is needed in the public interest, and in the interest of agriculture, is

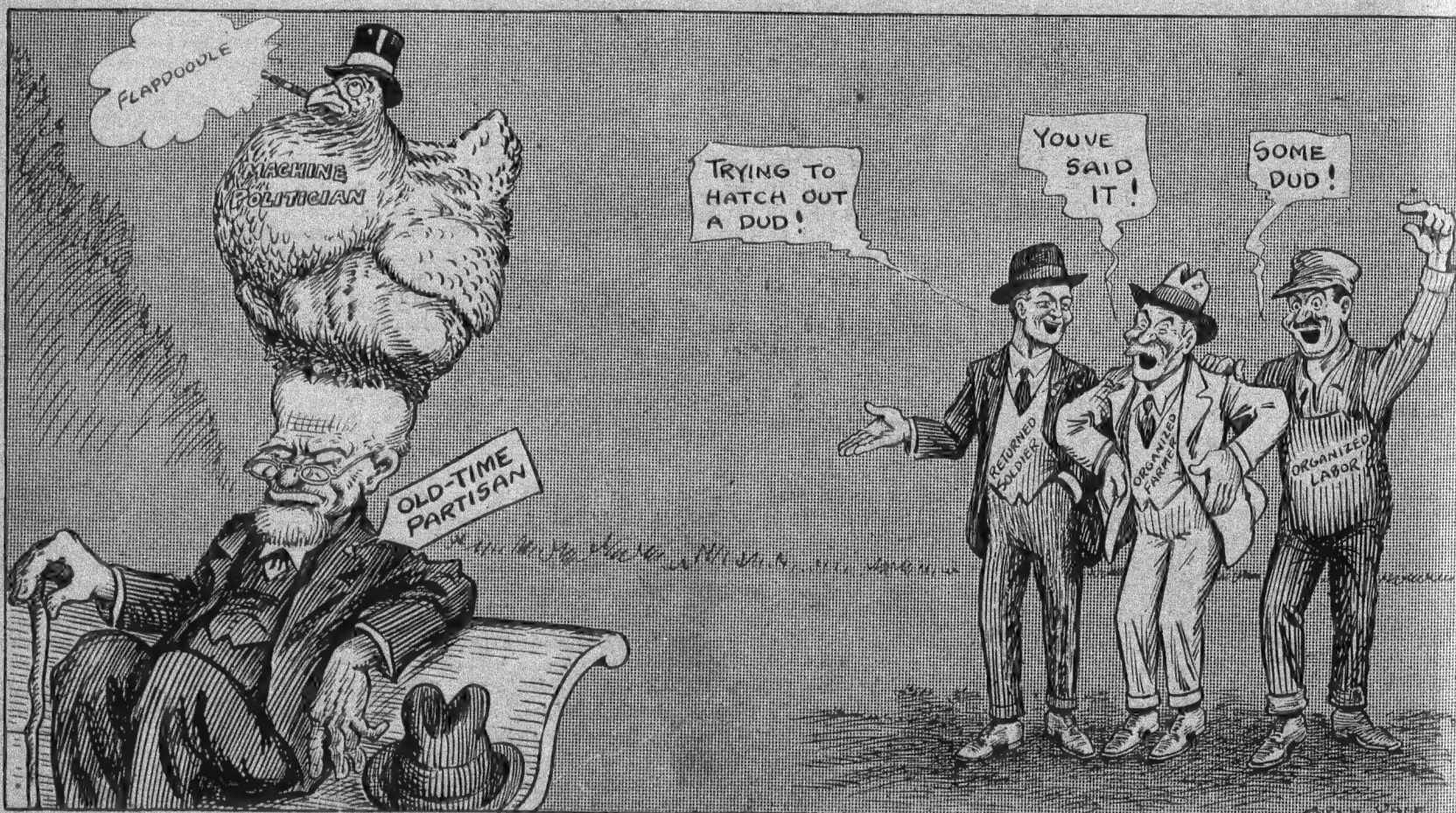
measures which will encourage farming and the use of land for other good purposes, and discourage speculation. The remedy is available in the Taxation of Unimproved Land Values, and the reduction or abolition of taxes upon industry such as the customs tariff and the taxes on improvements imposed by most town and city municipalities.

Not a Protectionist System

When Austen Chamberlain, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought down the Budget in the British House of Commons last April, he indicated that certain tariff arrangements would be made to prevent "dumping" and for the strengthening of certain limited number of "key" industries made unstable by the war. Immediately the self-styled Canadian Reconstructionist propagandists against any reduction of tariff taxation in Canada, flooded the newspapers from Halifax to Victoria with large-type statements that Great Britain had abandoned its traditional free trade principles and turned protectionist, and that, therefore, this was no time for Canada to depart from protectionism.

As a matter of fact, the war-time trade restrictions imposed in Great Britain have now been largely done away with, in the revision promised by Mr. Chamberlain last spring; the new arrangements which have come into operation this month mean the reduction of the customs duties which the war brought to Great Britain, to the extent of some \$15,000,000 a year. There is no way possible under the sun for providing increase of tariff protection by reduction in the scale of duties on manufactured articles.

When the British Budget was brought down, Col. Amery, the Under-secretary for the Colonies, was careful to say that "what was proposed was not a system of protection," and Mr. Chamberlain was equally careful to point out that no taxation of food was proposed. No preference that failed to operate so as to tax food entering Great Britain from foreign countries (a thing which the Canadian farmers have never dreamed of) could be of benefit to the Canadian farmers. Anything of that sort would be, of course, an intolerable oppression upon the people of Great Britain.



What Will the Hatching Be?



On the Farm of Mr. Singleton, Gladstone, Manitoba. A Passing Freight Train is Seen in the Distance.

The Ontario Farmer in Business

EVEN as Ontario's agricultural industry has found itself in the way of developing a "class consciousness" through the example of Western Canada, so has the movement found its most successful commercial phase from the direct example of, and with the direct assistance of the western brethren.

When it was felt advisable to have a commercial enterprise to link up with the United Farmers of Ontario, and help giving it a standing before the farmers of the province, as well as to provide "war funds," a great obstacle was faced.

Ontario has no great cash crop, to compare with wheat in Western Canada. And, therefore, the first commercial activities were devoted to the buying end of farm operations, and binder twine was the first venture.

Then it was not until very recently that it gradually dawned on the leaders of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, that Ontario has, indeed a tremendously valuable "cash crop" in the livestock that goes out from every loading point along the railway lines of the province. And, indeed, it seems to have been the successful co-operative marketing of livestock at Winnipeg that led the United Farmers' Co-op. to take a seat on the Toronto Stock Yards, and go into the business of selling livestock on commission for the farmers of Ontario, club members or otherwise.

And this movement, which was got under way through the activities of W. H. English, has in a few short months outgrown the turnover of the parent company, and discovered for the Ontario farmers a tremendously valuable cash crop, the existence of which they had not fully realized previously.

The wholesale buying, which was commenced with the organization of the company, continues, and is growing apace, but (apart from the livestock selling end of it) a still newer feature is now being developed, and probably marks about the only point at which Ontario farmers are stepping out along new trails, and ambitiously attempting something big.

A Chain of Co-operative Stores

One criticism of the co-operative work of the clubs in the past has been that they are competing with the local stores throughout the country, and damaging their own communities for the sake of a few cents in their pockets—a damage, which those who talk that way, declare will outweigh in the passage of time, any direct benefits that may accrue for the moment. Perhaps it was for this reason, or perhaps it was just in the nature of things, that since T. P. Loblaw was appointed manager of the company this past spring he has developed the idea of establishing local farmers' retail stores wherever the clubs are willing to put up the money to start them.

Already a number of these stores have been opened up, and a number more will be opened in the near future. The business done in these stores is amounting to remarkable sums, and, as the plan is extended, the stores may

United Farmers' Co-operative Company Forging Ahead—One-Quarter to One-Third of Total Toronto Stock Yards Business Handled—Chain of Co-operative Stores Being Established—Car-load Lots Supplied to Farmers' Clubs—By A. S. Thurston

rival the livestock shipping in their turnover.

T. P. Loblaw, manager of the U.F. Co-op., was a farm boy who came to Toronto as a young man and fought his way up through the grocery trade without capital to start with, until he finally owned and controlled a chain of some 20 grocery stores throughout the city. Before accepting the position with the United Farmers he sold out a controlling interest in the chain stores, and gives his whole time to the United Farmers' business.

Mr. Loblaw is a business man from the ground up, and doesn't know anything but business. In that he is a close second to R. W. E. Burnaby, the president of the company—and to these two men the ambitious schemes being worked out, in spite of the perplexing obstacles, are largely due.

When the company was first started, several farmers were brought in, in succession, to manage the business. They had to fight to establish trade connections, and it was an uphill way. Had it not been for the successful selling to clubs of binder twine the first year, with a saving of one cent a pound, in addition to the universal reduction brought about, it is doubtful if the company (and therefore the movement) might have survived, for that was in the days before enthusiasm had been raised, and when farmers themselves were very often the strongest opponents of the U.F.C.

The fact that the new organization, which was looked on with so much suspicion, was able to save its members several cents a pound on their binder twine, paved the way for success. It showed in a graphic way the very thing which the fighting leaders of the movement were trying to show by earnest words—and the coppers won out! They have been winning out ever since.

The company has fought its way along with a growing volume of business, but on so narrow a margin as to make disaster practically certain had the period been one of declining rather than advancing costs. But fortune was favorable in that regard, and last spring the directors of the company finally decided that the man for the head of the company should be a trained business man, and not a farmer. That was when Mr. Loblaw was called in.

Since then there has been no annual statement, but there are indications aplenty that the company is gaining ground, and Mr. Loblaw recently said to the writer, "For two or three months I was in the dark as to this business, but today I can see clearly that nothing can stop the success of the company outside of mismanagement and selfish interests. The enthusiasm and loyalty

of the people throughout the local clubs is a continual revelation to me."

The Commission Branch

There is little occasion to go into details as to the method followed in the selling of groceries, feeds, etc. This department is now in the hands of G. B. Curran, late agricultural representative at Napanee. Mr. Curran has always been favorable to the United Farmers, and was instrumental in extending the co-operative idea in his county so materially as to have a three-day conference along co-operative lines, at which United Farmer leaders were invited to speak, while still in the employ of the Ontario government. Finally, he was to be moved from Napanee, where his interests were—and refused to go. When the government "let him out" he simply took his chair as assistant manager, and will continue his work for agriculture.

His branch is called the "commission branch," through which the car lots of goods not carried in stock—and that includes everything outside of the shelf groceries—is handled. On a straight commission basis (and a very narrow one) such articles as flour and feed, salt, sugar, coal, roofing, fencing, stoves, gas engines, etc., are handled. The margin of profit is so small that the company must be carefully administered. The following table indicates just how narrow the margin really is:—

Sales.	Profit.
\$127.22	\$10.16
208.90	10.09
202.00	10.09
238.50	17.80
106.95	18.26
174.70	16.61

The great difficulty lay in getting on to the "jobbers' list," so that purchases could be made at jobbers' rates from wholesalers, and the goods then sent out to the clubs on car lots as cheaply as the ordinary wholesale prices. To attain this end, the wholesale grocery business of Medlands was purchased, but even this has not been entirely satisfactory, even though a genuine wholesale business is done in Toronto, and retail stores supplied, so other steps are now being taken of which too much may not be said at the moment.

There have been many things to discourage, and as men left the service of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company they sometimes carried away a little more than their ill-will, in their capacity for hampering the company in the following days; but you might as well try to stop a steam-roller as to try to block the way of such a movement as this, as Mr. Loblaw says. "It can only be stopped from

within, and by the hands on the throttle."

We have learned in Canada to talk in fairly large sums when we discuss the co-operative business developed by farmers. A study of the situation in Ontario convinces one that Ontario will in the not far distant future supply some fairly sizeable figures of business done. For instance, the livestock end of the co-op. business will run this year to fully \$5,000,000,000.

Lion's Share of Livestock Business

The United Farmers are doing from one-quarter to one-third of the business at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Canada's largest livestock market, through their own commission branch. From its inception this past spring, the work has been an outstanding success. The intricate "pro-rating" has proven to be a splendid success, and the competent shippers employed by local clubs have exercised good judgment in handling their stock.

Rates are set at which the cattle are handled in selling on the Stock Yards, and so there has been little saving in that particular as a result of the U.F.O. buying a seat on the market, but the development of the co-operative idea in livestock selling has almost completely eliminated the drover in many sections of the country, and has given his profit back into the hands of the producers.

Ontario farmers are particularly open to logic these days, and the folly of having another man market their own produce for them and extract a fat profit for doing so, is quite apparent. Loyalty to the movement has also been marked. It took only a few weeks for the clubs to switch all their business to their own company—for clubs have been shipping in several instances, for a number of years, through the other commission houses—and today it is a rare shipment that goes from a farmers' club through any of the old line commission firms.

A determined fight has been waged by these old firms to retain their business, but the fact that the United Farmers have their own seat on the exchange, and that the profits of the firm will come back to them in the form of dividends is a powerful impellant, and they remain "loyal."

It is quite safe to say that if the U.F. Co-operative Company had not established its own commission branch, scores of clubs that are shipping direct today would have been paying toll through their individual members to the cattle drover today—and the toll was a heavy one, running up into millions in a year.

Even this fades into insignificance beside Mr. Loblaw's roseate dreams for his chain of co-operative farmers' stores that will eventually dot the province. While this is still moving along on fairly moderate experimental lines, it is expected that \$10,000,000 of business will eventually be turned over in a year through this channel alone.

How the Stores are Operated

Stores have already been opened up at Seaforth, Warren, Couchburg and

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Forming an Irrigation District

IN the formation of an irrigation district the first thing to be considered is whether there is water available. Generally speaking the department of interior has data on this question, and the irrigation branch of this department should be first consulted. This can be done by writing F. H. Peters, commissioner of irrigation, Calgary.

Having ascertained that water is available either running in the rivers or such that can be stored in reservoirs and that the area proposed to be irrigated is of an elevation that the water can be applied to it, the next step is a rough survey to ascertain the area of the proposed project and the boundaries thereof and to get a rough estimate of the cost of applying the water to the land.

Preparing the Petition

Having done this the formation of an irrigation district under the Irrigation District Act of Alberta is comparatively simple. A petition must be prepared under the provisions of the act to the minister of public works of the province. While this petition needs to be drawn with care and, in the experience of the writer, with as much detail as possible, yet if the boundary of the district is clearly defined the description of the land clearly set out and the wording of the petition follows as nearly as possible the wording of the statute, it will be sufficient. This petition must be signed by a majority of the owners of 21 years, representing not less than one-half of the total area of the lands affected and resident within the district or within five miles thereof.

Upon the receipt of this petition the minister will cause a notice to be published within one month in the Gazette and a like notice is published in the local paper, and, if after the expiration of two weeks from the publication no substantial objection to the erection of the proposed district has been made, the minister will appoint a resident-owner to be returning officer for the purpose of taking a vote of the owners of the land within the proposed district on the question of the erection of such district. The returning officer then must post within the district ten notices in the form prescribed by the act to hold an election for the purpose of taking the vote on whether the district shall be formed into an irrigation district, and for the purpose of electing three trustees. If two-thirds of the legal voters voting vote in favor of the erection of the district and elect their trustees, the minister, upon being notified, issues his certificate declaring the district properly erected.

Duties of Trustees

The act provides that the trustees become a body incorporated with all of the necessary powers for developing the district, including the right to acquire the necessary rights of way by eminent domain.

The first duty of the trustees is to appoint an engineer. The engineer makes the detail surveys and estimates, and prepares the assessment roll. For the purpose of this article it is not

The Various Steps To Be Taken--Financing a District--Increased Production from Irrigation--By S. S. Dunham



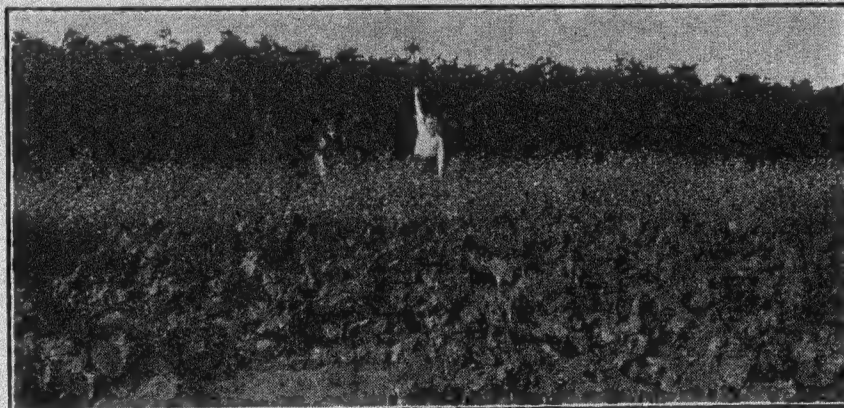
Stacking Alfalfa Hay. Grown on Irrigated Land, at Brooks, Alta.

necessary to go into the details but when the assessment roll is finally completed and the estimates rendered, the act provides for an election to take place for the purpose of voting upon a bond-issue bylaw. The act provides for the bond issue to run 30 years and the principal may be deferred 10 years.

Financing an Irrigation District

Again, it is not necessary to go into the details of the election, but should the bond issue carry the next and in fact the important difficulty is then encountered, to wit: The sale of the bonds at their real worth, and upon this question

The value of the districts in Southern Alberta when erected and irrigated according to the present selling value of similar lands will be approximately five times the necessary bond issue. The margin of security is much higher than that required by land companies on farm mortgages and no guarantor, assuming that the construction of the district and the works is efficiently done, will incur any liability and yet neither of the governments seem to be anxious to assume the responsibility of performing the service to the people now on the lands.



Sunflowers. One of the Coming Silage Crops, Grown Under Irrigation.

Irrigation Will Pay

The necessity for the solution of this problem and the determining of the policy in regard to irrigation is of the most urgent importance to the welfare of the people and upon this point we submit the following, written by us in another article, and which shows something of what irrigation means to the development in Southern Alberta:—

"If the 600,000 acres proposed to be irrigated were in the same state of

development as the Condale area now is, 75,000 acres of it would be growing alfalfa, and at the average yield of three tons to the acre, would be producing 225,000 tons of alfalfa a year, and if sold at the prevailing prices this year, would yield \$6,750,000. Thus we see that in a dry year like the present one, one-eighth of the area in one year would half pay for the entire construction of the irrigation projects contemplated. It is safe to say that the other seven-eighths cultivated to grains and other crops in one year like the present one would pay for the entire construction several times over.

"But when this area is developed to the degree contemplated by Mr. Fairfield of the Experimental farm in his ten-year rotation, 300,000 acres of alfalfa will be grown and with his average yield of four tons, which, at \$10 per ton, its feed value, will bring a total yield per annum on one-half of the land of \$12,000,000, while the remaining one-half of the land cultivated according to his rotation will give a yield 50 per cent greater than the entire area can give when cultivated according to the best methods of dry farming yet known.

"Economically speaking, this should be the goal, the object to be attained by the people of the Lethbridge district. What does it mean? It means not only stabilizing of agriculture but it means real home-building; it means greatly increased population, progressive cities, thriving towns, sugar-beet factories, canning factories, starch factories, creameries, and cheese factories, and enormously-increased railroad business; it means an increase of the value and usefulness of every acre of land in southern Alberta, regardless of irrigation; it means more moisture, more trees, in short, a modification of the existing climatic conditions. Yes! It means the solution of the feed problem and the seed-grain problem; it means more progressive development of our coal areas and our gas fields; in short, it means the real development of this part of the Dominion in keeping with that greater and mightier Canada, which is the ambition of our statesmen and our people, and which we, as pioneers, are destined to plan for and provide."

Such is the vision and the object of the Irrigation Development Association. It is composed of a very large percentage of the farmers surrounding Lethbridge and many members of the Lethbridge Board of Trade. Its mission is not the promotion of any particular project but the general advancement of the cause of irrigation in Southern Alberta.

Among its members are many men who have the actual experience, either here or elsewhere, and know the value of irrigation from its practical standpoint. It is needless to say that very much depends upon the success or failure of the endeavours of this association. Their success means development, prosperity far beyond the anticipation of the original settlers; and a failure, well we shall not consider that phrase in the subject.



A Field of Irrigated Wheat Near Duchess, Alta. Irrigation Ditch in Foreground.



Irrigated Alfalfa Growing on J. A. Cassmott's Place, Near Strathmore, Alta.

The Lacombe Experiments



A View of the Grounds at the Lacombe Experimental Station.

What They Suggest in Field Crop Work for this Typical Western Stock-Raising Section

By R. D. Colquette

THE conditions of soil and climate at the Lacombe, Alberta, Experimental Station, are not markedly dissimilar from those at the experimental farm at Edmonton, which were described last week. Most of the soil is a fairly heavy, sandy loam, with abundance of organic matter. It holds moisture exceptionally well and gives such a growth of vegetation that it is more necessary to have early-ripening varieties than to encourage a good growth. The soil is deep—from one to three feet. The precipitation for the last 11 years has averaged over 17½ inches, with an average from April to September, the six growing months, of over 13 inches. In 1915, over 16 inches of moisture fell in the six growing months. With these conditions of soil and rainfall it has not been found necessary to summer-fallow for the conservation of moisture. In fact, summerfallow crops usually show a tendency to lodge. Some years it is possible to get on the soil by April 10, but in others it is May before spring work in the field commences. The growth is not rapid at first, but, later, it comes on rapidly and a failure of growth is unknown in the district. The farm serves a large district, in which conditions vary very much.

The Lacombe Experimental Farm is looked upon, and justly so, as the creation of G. H. Hutton, who was superintendent of the farm from its inception in 1907 until last spring, when he resigned. In 1915, he secured

experimental farms have been working on rotations. The results obtained are most important. In general they show that comparatively long rotations, introducing hay and pasture crops, and more suitable to the keeping of livestock, are more profitable than straight grain growing and summerfallowing. They make for a more permanent agriculture by conserving the organic content of the soil. Of those tried out at Lacombe the following six-year rotation is most highly recommended:—

First year.—Hay; manure, 12 tons per acre.

Second year.—Pasture.

Third year.—Pasture; plowed six inches deep in July or August; packed, cultivated and fall-cultivated thoroughly.

Fourth year.—Oats, or oats and peas for green feed or ensilage.

Fifth year.—Oats.

Sixth year.—Barley, seeded down with timothy (four pounds) and alsike (three pounds).

The manure is applied in winter or spring. It stimulates the pasture and the weed seeds in the manure germinate with the moisture but fail to develop when the small particles of manure dry out, and so the young plants are destroyed. It will be noted that there is no call in this rotation for a large acreage of any crop which is of doubtful value or hardness. The rotation is cleaning up part of the farm which was badly infested with ball mustard when the land was purchased. Some of the other rotations tried have given

more profit per acre, but they include hoed crops, and it is not found practicable to handle hoed crops on a large scale.

The cost of producing a bushel of grain under the six-year rotation is much lower than with shorter rotations. In 1916 wheat introduced into the rotation outlined above, cost only about one-third to

produce, compared with that grown in a three-year rotation of wheat, wheat and summerfallow, with the wheat stubbled in the second year. The difference is largely due to the difference in the yield and to the partial elimination of the costly summerfallow.

Peas and Oats for Silage

In mentioning rotations, it was stated that for one year the land was partly given up to a crop of peas and oats to be used for silage. It is in

the development of this silage crop that some of the best work has been done at the Lacombe farm. It was necessary to evolve a crop that would take the place of corn, which is not altogether dependable in the district. A mixture of peas and oats solved the problem. The feeding tests which have been carried on with it are most exhaustive and conclusive. This silage crop is being widely adopted, and is solving the feed problem of many farmers in Alberta and the other provinces.

The land is seeded to a mixture of two bushels of oats and one bushel of peas. The crop is cut when the oats are in the late milk or early dough stage, and put directly into the silo. The yield from a 41.9-acre field of this crop in 1918 was 357,050 pounds of silage, and 86,000 pounds of green feed. The average yield of silage has been from eight to 12 tons per acre. From 30 to 40 pounds of silage per cow, according to size, is fed in the winter time. It is a perfectly safe crop to grow in the district, having never been a failure since it was first tried out. It is estimated that the silage costs only about \$3.00 a ton. At this rate, the return in 1918 was \$23 an acre; in 1917, \$27.61 per acre; and in 1916, \$38.34 per acre. It has proved to be much more economical to ensile the crop than to cure it for hay. Peas and oats has reduced the cost of producing a pound of butter by 20 per cent. when used as ensilage, compared with the same crop used as green feed.

A test was made in feeding silage to stocker steers last winter. Ensilage and straw were compared with prairie hay and oat sheaves. The cattle left the straw practically alone and the ensilage was eaten almost exclusively. It is looked upon as a carrying-over ration, and not a fattening one. The cattle,

fed the sheaves and hay, gained slightly more than the other lot, but at a higher cost per pound. During the trial the temperature went down to 30 degrees below, but the cattle did not scour. "We are inclined to believe," said Mr. Milne, "that silage can be fed as a succulent feed to stock running loose in a corral with safety."

"Is the silage taking the place of roots as a source of succulence in your winter rations?" I asked.

"Yes, it is," he replied. "Turnips

and mangels grow well here, though we have encountered some difficulty of late in getting reliable mangel seed. The labor required to handle roots makes it almost impossible to grow them extensively. We would like to have them for our stock, but they are not necessary. The silage supplies all the succulence required and in a much cheaper form."

Variety Tests

"In a general way we do not consider this a wheat-growing section," said Mr. Milne. "This is a characteristic stock-raising section, and coarse grains grow so well that they are principally relied upon for grain crops. Where Marquis can be grown it is considered to be the best wheat, but in this district we like Ruby, a new wheat originated by Dr. Saunders, at Ottawa. It ripened last year ten days earlier than Marquis, yielding within one bushel and 20 pounds per acre of Marquis. It is not a bearded wheat, has a good, strong straw, and is apparently going to take the place of Prelude, which was previously our earliest variety. Prelude is subject to smut, is bearded, and is not as good as Ruby in milling quality."

"Red Bobs topped the list last year by about two bushels per acre in point of yield. It ripened three days ahead of Marquis, but a week later than Ruby. We have Kitchener under test for the first time this year."

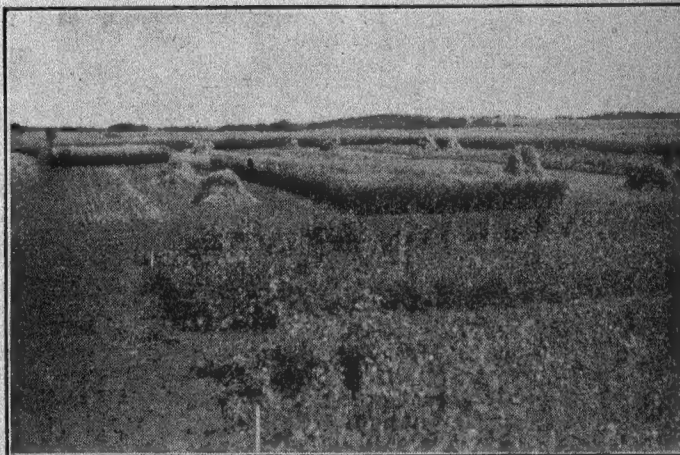
"Among the different varieties of



Ruby and Marquis Wheats at the Lacombe Station. Left, Ruby; right, Marquis. Photographed this year.

an able assistant in field crop work in B. C. Milne, a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College. From the time of Mr. Hutton's resignation until the appointment of his successor a few weeks ago, Mr. Milne had full charge of the farm. Some time ago I spent a day at Lacombe, interviewing Mr. Milne and looking over the plots and fields between showers. It was then that the material on which this article is based was collected.

For several years the Dominion ex-



Good Yields were Secured this Year at Lacombe. Variety Test Plots with Peas in the Foreground.

oats tested, Banner has been standing up well. Victory can be recommended. Ligowa is also up well. Ligowa is the earliest of these three but as a rule we are not troubled very much with frost catching our oat crops.

"O.A.C. No. 72, an oat which does well in some districts, has not been very near the top in yields on our plots. For an early oat, Daubeny may be recommended. Liberty, a hullless oat yields well, and may be expected to turn

Continued on Page 18

Manitoba Grain Growers

The Sacrifice of It

It is not going to be easy for every one to put in the whole day working for the association. It is still the busy season. But the cause and the end in view are worth the sacrifice. It is our day of opportunity, and coming months and years will be the better for whatever temporary sacrifice we may make.

If Western Canada can, this year, speak with a united voice, a voice which really represents the whole rural population, it is going to have a present effect which will be of inestimable value. That is our effort—the unifying and concentration of the power of our people for a great and beneficent end. Let us take it up in full view of the better day which we are sure the movement will inaugurate, the day when exploitation will be checked, when class domination will be banished, when under a genuine democracy we shall realize the ideal of "equal rights to all."

Every Man in Line

Two-thousand-six-hundred-and-nineteen! That is about the number of officers in the 291 working associations on our list today.

On October 7 we are asking every one of that company to meet with their colleagues of the local board, to plan the scaling of Vimy Ridge, on October 15. It means an effort, but the opportunity is too great to miss. The province of Manitoba is calling every man to do his duty. That preliminary planning is supremely necessary. Every member of every board should volunteer for the front line that day, and get the best with him that he can. Let every farm-house be in view. Every route assigned to somebody who will not fall down. October 7 is the reveille. Let every man be in his place.

The Day Itself

Sunrise should be a specially brilliant function on the 15th of October. About that hour 3,000 Manitoba grain growers should be saying to themselves: "We are up and out today to make this the biggest day Manitoba has ever known." The canvassers will be cranking their cars and calling out their route partners, and getting on their way. They will be on the trail all day, introducing the best line of goods ever offered in Western Canada, encouraging men and women to link up with the biggest enterprise Canadians have ever tackled, inviting the acceptance of principles and ideals which will, if put into practice, go far toward securing true national greatness.

And if you are not officially a canvasser, a front-line man boldly scaling the difficult reaches of Vimy Ridge, if you are simply a private in the ranks, couldn't you do a little on your own account on that day for this great cause. Couldn't you all by yourself, or with an agreeable neighbor beside you, go off for an hour or two and round up some members who might otherwise be overlooked. The day will be made great by the spirit and the action put into it. May it be a great day for you—because you make it so. For the sake of the cleaner, better, brighter day we labor for, make this day of our "drive" just the very best you can.

Measure Up

Your worth as an individual is to be gauged to some extent by the degree in which you measure up to the demand of a special emergency.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is facing an emergency call for October 15. The spring and summer campaigns were seriously handicapped by health and climatic and seasonal conditions over which no one had control. We must make good this year in spite of that. The executive have laid plans and are expecting every officer, every member to stand loyally to their guns on Manitoba's Day, and roll up a membership that will indicate more completely than ever the united stand of rural Manitoba against special privilege and in support of the principles of the Farmers' Platform.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Manitoba's Day Liberty Drive---October 15

This announces the plan arranged by the executive for putting the Farmers' Movement fully and visibly on the map in Manitoba during October.

Your co-operation is earnestly solicited. With two great provinces doing this thing in one day there is unique opportunity, and we must not fail.

Every grain grower can help. Ask your local board where they can send you for the day, where you can most effectively canvass. If you are not appointed a sphere, make one. Get a neighbor with you and visit a dozen farmers who are not yet enlisted.

Get your neighbors to work with you. Let us, for the great cause, for the principles we hold, for the good name of Manitoba, for the well-being of Canada, make Our Day an outstanding success.

The Objective

Within the last year the feeling has become practically universal in Western Canada that if the Farmers' Platform is ever to be effective it must be by direct independent political action on the part of those who believe in its principles. The three western provinces in their annual conventions of the organized farmers, pronounced with practical unanimity in favor of such action. Since those conventions the feeling has been growing and deepening and spreading. There is every reason to believe that it is universal in rural Manitoba today.

The hope of redress through either of the parties is utterly futile. The acknowledged policy of the conservative party is high tariff. The liberal party in its platform avoids any declaration against the protective principle. The record of party governments offers no prospect of freedom. The union government has given continuous and unmistakable evidence of its subservience to the privileged interests, and of its utter indifference to the hardship perpetuated by the continuance of privilege. Our one hope is in direct and effective representation by our own democratically-chosen men on the floor of the House of Commons.

The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have organized every rural federal constituency, and are working hard and confidently for victory. In Manitoba, several districts have taken up the work. Enthusiastic independent political conventions have been held in the Brandon and Neepawa districts. There are indications that in other districts the people are only waiting for some one to take the initiative.

But we are weak in organization—in the actual membership in our association backing the platform. We have scarcely commenced to enlist the women, and in most neighborhoods only 25 to 50 per cent. of the farmers are yet enrolled. We have set October 15 as Liberty Day to remedy this defect, and to put us fully on our feet for future united action.

The Method

Locally, the responsibility must be borne by the board of the local association. We are asking every board to meet for organization on the evening of Tuesday, the 7th of October. At this meeting it is hoped that complete arrangements will be made for a great "Liberty Drive," to be carried out on Wednesday, October 15.

The "Drive" will be a canvass for membership, securing the enrollment so far as possible of every farmer and farmer's wife as members of the local grain growers' association. The success of our movement this year, and for years to come depends upon our getting them now. We must not fail. The opportunity of a generation is before us. Let us work for 100 per cent.

It will also be a "drive" for subscriptions to The Guide. Our strength and the permanence of our movement depend upon keeping our people informed. The Guide is the one effective means. Let us put it in every home. The subscription is \$1.50 a year, or three years for \$3.00.

It is hoped that canvassers will also present the claims of political action, commending it as the one effective means of attaining our ideal and winning the support of the electorate for an independent candidate free of party control.

If these three things are well done it will be the finest day's work ever put in the Farmers' Movement in Manitoba.

Following the "Liberty Drive," but leaving two days in which any out-of-the-way corners that may have been overlooked may be cleaned up, a meeting of every local association in the province is called for the evening of Friday, October 17. This meeting will welcome new members, receive the reports of the canvass, discuss a special communication from the Central office, and plan the work for the fall and winter. If it can be made a social rally of the whole rural population, so much the better. It will be up to the local board to make it the most effective gathering possible for the future well-being of the association.

The Women Co-operating

If we are to be successful we must enlist the co-operation of the women. It is suggested that wherever Women's Sections are organized, their officers should meet with the local board on October 7 and participate in planning the work, and that wherever there are women members in a local, their services should be secured among the workers on October 15. Women very often make more successful canvassers than men, and in this special effort all the best talent should be enlisted.

All over the province a very special effort should be made toward the enrollment of a full quota of the rural womanhood of the province. If every local board, and every local section, and every local woman member takes up fully the obligation of this special opportunity, at least 2,000 new women members should be added to our ranks.

Especially is this recommended to the (far too many) locals that up-to-date have no women members. Every local needs the women of its community to make it a real community group, to brighten and complete its social gatherings, and to stand by their men for equal rights on the day when ballots are cast.

Give the women their opportunity on October 15, and they will bring back results of which every local will be proud.

As an individual grain grower they call on you to help. Consult with the board of your local. Get them to appoint you a canvasser, and to give you an area for which to be responsible.

Will you measure up?—will you show yourself a true and whole-hearted member of the association, willing to do his bit, even at some sacrifice of time and energy? One day's work, but it is worth while. Manitoba "expects every man to do his duty," and to "measure up."

Bettering the Constitution

Thinking grain growers all over the province occasionally see points in which the constitution of the association may be improved. This is just to draw their attention to the fact that if any one has any suggestion along that line he should not leave it too late in the year. Every such suggestion should be thoroughly weighed and thoroughly discussed. Have your board talk it over. Put it before your district. Ventilate it on this page of The Guide.

The present constitution requires that "Any member desiring to introduce any addition or amendment to the constitution shall submit a draft thereof to the secretary of the provincial association before November 15, prior to the date of the annual meeting, and the secretary shall forthwith communicate the same to the secretary of each local association by circular letter." Do not be late with the amendment you wish to present.

Election by Ballot

One of our active locals in sending in its semi-annual report, places in the space for "suggestions" the sentence "All officers should be elected by ballot and never by a show of hands."

This is a view which seems to be spreading very rapidly during the last year. One hears it in connection with local work, with district work and with the work of the provincial association. It is felt that the full freedom of the individual member's expression is sometimes hindered by the open method. Officers are retained in their places for years after their usefulness has ceased simply because no one wishes to take personally the responsibility of taking a stand for a change.

The one consideration in times like these should be efficiency. The man who does nothing should be unceremoniously and immediately "fired." It is an outrage that year by year progress should be retarded and stagnation perpetuated simply because some fellow, genial and decent and well-meaning, but at the same time a useless place-filler, occupies an important office. The remedy is independent thinking on the part of members and the conscientious use of one's personal franchise in the movement. If the use of the ballot in all elections will help toward genuine efficiency, then let us have it.

Every association can have it under the constitution as it is. Would it be wise to make it constitutionally obligatory? Why should not every local pass on that before the end of the year? Send your conclusions in to the Central office.

Advertising Meetings

In order to help in advertising local meetings two lines of supplies are obtainable from the Central office. First a post card, printed with blanks to be filled in giving date, etc. These are furnished at three cents each, which is practically cost—the card itself being the ordinary two-cent postcard. Second, a small poster, 12x16, bearing the Grain Growers' design, corresponding to the button and the windshield badge and having blanks for place, date, etc. These are furnished to locals at 50 cents a hundred. Half-a-dozen of these conspicuously placed should help very effectively in advertising your meetings. Sample free. Send for one.

United Farmers of Alberta

Are You One-sided

THERE is a weakness in many locals in that they put too much stress on their commercial activities. All locals should be prepared to co-operate together to protect their members from unjust prices, but if too much stress is placed on the buying capabilities of a local and not enough time given to the education and social sides, the local is liable to die as soon as competitive prices are met. The locals that are very much alive, are those that meet often and promptly, and have a program arranged beforehand. The program for the next meeting being given out before adjournment.

Among your several committees, it is well worth while to have a legislative one; whose duties it would be to follow the debates of parliament when in session (which can be done through the papers) and give a concise report at each meeting. If this had been done during 1918 the Supplementary Revenue Act, would not have gone through in its present unfair state; for parliament would have heard strong comment from the country.

Another idea to give interest to the meeting might be this: a member could be appointed to give a short discussion on the cartoons appearing in The Guide since the last meeting, as these cartoons represent the main topics of the day. —H. E. Spencer, director for Battle River constituency.

Resolutions for Convention

Resolutions from Rodney local No. 57, Crossfield, Alberta:—

"Be it resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, request the federal government to enact a law compelling corporations chartered by the Dominion government, to file a list of their officers and stockholders, so that the public may be advised as to their identity and financial holdings."—Rodney local, Crossfield.

"Be it resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta investigate the prudence of manufacturing cotton and leather goods."—Rodney local, Crossfield.

"Resolved that strychnine is so largely used by inexperienced people, and whereas it is a deadly poison, we therefore request that the antidote be printed on each bottle of strychnine sold."—Rodney local, Crossfield.

Resolution from Rocky Coulee local No. 105, Granum, Alberta:—

"Whereas in southern Alberta we have no competing railway lines, and whereas large sums of money has been spent on surveys and grading by the original C.N.E., and whereas about half of the grading is done on the Calgary-Southerly line;

"Resolved that this convention demand of the proper authorities that this line be completed without delay."—Rocky Coulee local, Granum.

"Whereas quite a number of farmers have not joined the U.F.A., and whereas they get all the benefits of the U.F.A. and no responsibility rests on them;

"Resolved that this convention find ways and means of giving some slight preference to members of the U.F.A. in the purchase of goods through our elevators, and further to facilitate matters all U.F.A. members carry a membership card."—Rocky Coulee local, Granum.

Life Members

The following is a list of life members who have joined since the last list was published in The Guide:—

Charles Harris, Oyen; Rufus Cates, Oyen; Gilbert McKinstry, Oyen; Fred Lewis Murray, Provost; A. Guy, Edgerton; Ira S. McLeod, Oxville; R. S. Law, Claresholm; N. Taitenger, Claresholm; J. Strang, Claresholm; Fort Pitt Ranch, Redland; S. S. Boyd, Brutus.

Community Halls

Some assistance was given during the last session of the provincial legislature in the matter of furnishing community halls. It is to the effect that any school

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

district, having more than one room, and having its senior room equipped for community uses, is to receive a grant of 50 per cent. of the cost of approved school equipment of the senior room up to a maximum of \$250.

Ukrainians Encouraged

On August 25, a meeting was held in the Ukrainian Farmers' Temple, at Lanuke, to form a local of the U.F.A.

Having some suggestions about the matter, W. Humon and N. Chropko gave short addresses to the farmers present, in which they encouraged them to join the one big organization in Alberta.

After a short deliberation it was moved and seconded that a local be formed in our district. There were 17 present and each signed the roll.

Election of officers then took place. Wm. Humon was elected president and N. Chropko, secretary.

The name chosen for the local is Prawda No. 572.

When all these formalities were ended, the new members had a little talk about the advantages of the organization, and everyone was pleased at the prospects for social life and co-operation. —N. Chropko, secretary.

Bear Lake's Busy Local

A fair representation of our members who now number 61, appeared at our regular monthly meeting, Saturday evening.

It was decided to petition the Board of Grain Commissioners for a grain-loading platform at Peace River, as many of the farmers have evinced a desire to ship out ears of grain themselves.

The members also voted in favor of a store on the co-operative trading principle, and the district will be canvassed at once for prospective shareholders.

As we have no Justice of the Peace in our neighborhood we shall take the matter up with the provincial authorities and recommend a man for the position.

The shipment of cream co-operatively by farmers was brought up but the matter was left in abeyance. —H. L. Dundas, secretary, Bear Lake U.F.A.

New Method re The Guide

We have now a membership of 41. There are many more of the farmers in our community who are very enthusiastic over the farmers' organization, but, owing to the light harvest this year, they don't feel like parting with their cash.

In order to get as many of our members as possible interested in The Guide, our local is standing half the cost of subscriptions to new subscribers, which scheme is working very satisfactorily. —W. H. A. Thomas, secretary, Clemens local.

Blue Grass and Peerless

A couple of weeks ago I wrote to the Blue Grass local, asking the secretary to arrange a meeting on Friday, and the Peerless local on Saturday, as I wanted to complete my visit to the locals in my district on this trip. When I arrived at Blue Grass I found a letter awaiting me from the secretary of the Peerless local, asking me to come over to their local on that evening after I had addressed our Blue Grass friends, and that a duck supper was on the boards, and, of course, I accepted this tempting invitation. About 30 were present at the Blue Grass meeting, including some ladies. The local has two good men at the head of affairs in their president and secretary. The meeting was a great success and I am sure the members went away more satisfied than ever with our splendid organization.

The meeting adjourned about 11 p.m.,

when we proceeded to Peerless, Mr. Colbers, the secretary of Blue Grass local, kindly accompanying us to show the way. On our arrival at Peerless, which, by the way, is one of the most wide-awake locals I have had the pleasure of visiting, they were busy with the duck supper. We arrived in good time for the last setting of the table, over 80 being present. After doing justice to the ducks, the tables were cleared and I was asked to address the meeting. Then they had a concert, this community having several fine musicians. The concert was a splendid performance, and the night's enjoyment ended with a dance which kept up to about 4 a.m.

We then returned to Mr. Colben's home where we had an early breakfast, arriving at my farm about 8 a.m., having partaken of a duck supper and attended a concert and a dance, and traveled 100 miles. This is what one may say is "going some." —P. H. Wedderburn, director, District No. 3, Medicine Hat constituency.

Rev. W. Irvine at Earlie

At a mass meeting of the farmers and farm women of Earlie district we had great pleasure in meeting Rev. W. Irvine, of Calgary, who gave a series of lectures throughout the country. We sincerely thank Mr. Irvine for the splendid time he gave us and heartily extend an invitation to him to visit us again, which we hope will be in the near future.

Although many of us have heard excellent speakers in different parts of the world, we were all convinced Mr. Irvine was equal to any of them. His discourse on educational lines was magnificent.

Before closing, he made reference to the returned soldiers' grant which the government, so far, have not granted, which was responded to by a resolution being passed and carried unanimously: "That the Dominion government be asked to grant the returned soldiers their request for a gratuity of two thousand dollars." —Harry M. Pike, secretary, Earlie local.

To Assist Travellers

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the last monthly meeting of the East Clover Bar local union: "That the name and location of each rural school should be prominently painted on the schoolhouse; for instance, "EAST CLOVER BAR " "S.W. 16-53-22-W4th.

"If this plan were generally adopted, it would be very useful for the guidance of strangers and the travelling public."

A copy of the above was sent to the minister of education. —W. J. Jackman, acting secretary.

Farmers' Credit Standing

Q.—Could you advise if there is any conditions in the statute respecting suit where a case can be appealed for moratorium, in the cases where farmers who are unable to discharge their financial responsibility as a result of drought or other causes, where the income was curtailed to a mere living sufficiency, allowing little or no margin towards payment of creditors. If not, could we get legislation that would protect honest farmers in straits from the further burden of costs? —Roy Runnings, Excel.

A.—The statute of this province, commonly known as The Moratorium Act, but legally entitled the Volunteer and Reservists Act, does not now protect anyone excepting soldiers who were actively engaged in the war, either as members of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces or belonging to the forces in training in this country, so that there is no statute by which a farmer who happens to be in poor circumstances on account of a crop failure can obtain relief.

However, a creditor cannot sell any goods of a debtor under writ of execution without first obtaining on order of the court allowing him to do so.

The debtor has the right to appear on any application of a creditor for such order, and it is in the discretion of the judge, upon hearing the circumstances of the case, to refuse to allow the sale to be held or to postpone it for such time as he may consider advisable. On such application the court considers the whole question of the farmer's circumstances, and especially the crop conditions.

A mortgage can only foreclose on a mortgage on farm property by going through the usual court proceedings, and the judges have the discretion in such proceedings to postpone the sale to enable the farmer to get in another crop.

A farmer who is threatened with judgment or mortgage foreclosure should consult a solicitor at once and have the necessary representations made to the court in his behalf. —U. F. A. Law Department.

New Organizations

The following locals have been organized recently:—

Prairie local union. John Bannen, president and Geo. N. Holroyd, secretary, both of Warner.

Smoky Lake local. James Esopenko, president of this local and Alex. Rusnak, secretary.

Springdale local at Springdale. Peter R. Chubb, secretary.

A new local has been organized at Beaverlodge, to be known as the Riverside local. Gordon Hurley is secretary.

We have organized a local at Bluesky to be known as the Brightsdales local. We have a paid-up membership of 14.

The members enrolled showed considerable interest in the movement. We have a few more parties whom we expect to enroll by next meeting. There are also several members of other locals who are to be transferred to ours. —A. J. Brooks, president; A. H. Brooks, secretary.

A new local has been organized at Carmangay, to be known as the Bowville local. Oscar Soby, is president and M. B. Anderson, is secretary.

Farmer Candidates

The following is published at the request of the Rocky Coulee Local, No. 105:—

"Whereas sections 3 and 10 of the constitution drawn up and passed at the Macleod convention on the 27th and 28th of May, 1919, conflicts one with the other.

"Resolved that clause 1 of section 10 be struck out and the following be substituted:—That all candidates for office, whether for officers of the league or candidates for parliament, be farmers or ranchers living on their farms or ranches, and further they shall have been members in good standing in the U.F.A. for five years before being eligible for nomination, and that Locals nominating candidates be responsible." —C. Blunden, secretary.

Cayley Likes Chautauqua

I believe that the U.F.A. at Cayley should have a little credit for getting the Chautauqua introduced into Alberta, because, through the influence of our local, Cayley was the first town to sign up for it. Mr. S. S. Dunham of Lethbridge, and Mr. Erickson, the Chautauqua manager, came to Cayley and persuaded the U.F.A. to try it for one year. We did so, and now we would not do without it. Cayley and Nanton co-operate in making arrangements for the course of lectures, the Chautauqua being held at Cayley and Nanton alternately. —G. D. Sloane, director for Macleod constituency.

The Strong Creek local held one of their most lively meetings since organization. Politics, railroads and money matters were under discussion and as every member had been studying these three subjects lately, there were some good speeches. —David Halkett, secretary.

Pickardville recently held a picnic and dance. The only available hall for the dance did not have a suitable floor. It was necessary to lay a floor 50x30 ft., at a cost of \$62. —Sydney C. S. Courtney, secretary.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Victimizing Returned Men

By Douglas Japp, Speers, Sask.

IN one of the planks of the Farmers' Platform provision has been made for the returned soldier, as follows: "That it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise all diligence for the future well-being of the returned soldiers and his dependants, and that facilities should be provided at the public expense that will enable returned soldiers to settle upon farming lands, when by training or experience they are qualified to do so."

The question has lately arisen as to whether the returned soldiers should receive a gratuity, or bonus of \$2,000, and that a joint commission should be appointed to go into the matter. Grain Growers' Associations have urged upon the government the advisability of a joint commission, in order that the veterans' interests might be well looked after.

In discussing the above clauses of the plank admission must first of all be made that the returned soldiers need more than a sympathetic attitude. They have suffered hardship and privation; they have offered their lives in order that we, who remained at home, might live in security and comfort; and no matter what class we belong to we should certainly strive to unite our forces into one harmonious whole, and co-operate to bring about a satisfactory solution of the problems which arise in connection with their welfare, after demobilization. Without a shadow of doubt Canada should extend a helping hand to those who donned the khaki, because they wished to redress the wrongs which had been committed. The Soldiers' Settlement Board has accomplished something along this line, but there are many who either, by inclination or training are not fitted to engage in agricultural pursuits. They also should receive generous treatment at the hands of a grateful country.

Cheering and Flag-Waving

Addresses of welcome, cheering and flag-waving, are very good and proper; but they will not help to keep the returned men from lacking the wherewithal to feed and clothe those dependent upon them. It is not right that any government, in order to protect any industry, should tax those who feel that they should engage in farming. By levying a tax on agricultural equipment, whether the tax goes direct to the treasury, or custom duty, or whether it goes into the pockets of some corporation, as unearned increment, or bonus, because of the fact that there is a protective duty upon a similar line of goods, is simply another means of making the returned man pay indirectly something which he cannot afford to pay.

Soldier Settlements

The Soldiers' Settlement Board has been granted power to loan soldier settlers sums up to \$7,200 to buy land, agricultural equipment and building or fencing material, when necessary. The maximum price for a farm is \$5,000, and a returned soldier may buy the farm from the board by paying ten per cent. in cash and the balance in 25 years; payment to be made on the amortization plan, with interest at five per cent.

Other parts of the British Empire are caring for the returned soldiers, who wish to farm, in a similar manner. Australia leases her lands at a small yearly rental and makes a maximum advance of \$2,500 to such settlers. New Zealand empowers the government to compulsory purchase of lands for the soldiers and sells it to such settlers at cost. When necessary, financial assistance is given up to \$2,500; but provision is made that such land leased, or sold, cannot be transferred until ten years have elapsed, following such sale, or lease. While such methods as the above are good, yet we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that nearly everything used on the farm, in buildings, in fact all material of which buildings are composed, pay indirectly a tax which could be greatly lessened.

Co-ordination of Effort

In reply to the natural enquiry as to

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

how this can be done, it is only necessary to say that by joining with other organizations in a forward and progressive policy, which has for its purpose the elimination of indirect taxation, the burden could be placed upon those best able to bear it.

While, perhaps, it would neither be wise or advisable for the War Veterans to formulate a political policy of their own, yet a pronouncement of the rank and file, through their leaders, that it is time to call a halt in the needless extravagance of a government, and that the unduly taking of advantages to advance prices of articles, should stop, would have a stimulating and inspiring effect upon those who have taken up the cudgels against vested and protected interests.

Shall Canada become a real democratic country, or shall it be governed autocratically by a few whose financial interest seems to have so much weight with a government? The soldier has fought to make the world safe for democracy; now we must fight to make democracy safe for the world.

More Kicks Than Ha'pence

Returning from his evening service, a clergyman in the darkness overheard one of his congregation pouring forth a volume of praise on his sermon. The minister was naturally in that frame of mind, where he was, metaphorically, shaking hands with himself, until farther on his homeward journey another member of his flock was overheard to remark: "I could preach a better sermon than that myself." This remark, not intended, of course, for the clergyman's ears, brought him back to earth, and in referring to it subsequently, he described the experience as "A stone for each pocket, and enabled him to keep his balance."

A Stone for the Other Pocket

All public men and public institutions pass through the same experience, but generally received more kicks than ha'pence. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is no exception to this rule, and it is all the more encouraging, therefore, to place on file the following resolution from the Irene Grain Growers' local, which has been forwarded to the Central office by R. S. Johnson, of Carruthers, secretary-treasurer, and reads:—

"We, the members of Irene G.G.A. wish to extend our hearty thanks to the Canadian Council of Agriculture to the stand taken by them re the price of this coming crop of wheat at \$2.26 for No. 1 Northern."

Restrictions Not Tend to Peace

In an article printed in The Outlook, under the title: "The Need of an Interstate Commerce Clause in the Constitution of the League of Nations," Theodore H. Price discusses the analogy between the evolution of the United States and the League of Nations. A comparison between the experience of the United States under the constitution, guaranteeing free trade between the States, and under the articles of confederation, permitting inter-state trade discrimination, is convincing evidence of the need of emancipating the commerce of the world.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution the states of New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, all having fine harbors, were levying heavy duties on the goods imported at those harbors. Connecticut complained of unfair discrimination and threatened to withdraw from the union. In some states the attempt was made to levy a tax on through passengers and freight. What was literally an internecine tariff war between all the 13 states threatened to dissolve the union almost before it had been formed.

But with free trade written into the constitution the conflict ended, and almost automatically each section and each locality began to devote its energies to the production of things in which it could specialize most successfully. After this unanswerable demonstration it is clear that any League of Nations which permits trade restriction and discrimination to continue will not be a league of peace.

School Fair at Lancer

The biggest event ever held in this part of the country took place at Lancer, on August 27, in the shape of a school fair, under the auspices of the Lancer Women Grain Growers. Early in the spring when the affair was first talked of, and the W.G.G.A. undertook to foster it, it seemed impossible to arouse interest enough to give promise of any future success, but a little band of faithful workers never slackened energy or patience, and the outcome was a success that surprised everyone, with a promise of a bigger and better fair next year. There were 350 entries, and the exhibits were a credit to the pupils of the different schools, some of whom were only eight years old.

In addition to the original four contests, viz., pig raising, potato raising, poultry and gardening, the prize list was broadened out to include every phase of agriculture, household science, cooking, arts and crafts, etc., and to insure financial success the W.G.G.A. held a bazaar at which all sorts of beautiful handwork could be bought at reasonable prices. Lunch was served all day, cafeteria plan.

Old Curiosity Shop

Among other attractions was an exhibit in which one could see all sorts of old curiosities and family treasures, some more than 200 years old. Fine specimens of needlework, great grandmother quilts, rugs, Indian relics and paintings were grouped together and exhibited free.

Special interest was shown by the children indoors in butter-making, bread-baking, map-drawing, and grain, both threshed and in sheaf, while outside the stock judging, colts and pigs held the greatest interest. Mr. Hallman, of the University staff and Mr. Brown of the Department of Agriculture, with local assistance, did the judging, and gave good satisfaction.

A good program was put on for the evening. Mr. Hallman and Mr. Brown spoke on Rural Education. E. K. Leef also gave an interesting talk, and the program was varied by good music and singing.

Credit must be given to the Lancer W.G.G.A. and their very efficient co-

responding secretary, Mrs. Scottow, for bringing the fair to a very satisfactory and successful finish.

Safeguarding Space

Marie Carmichael Stopes, writing in the English Co-operative News of August 9 under the title of An AI Nation and How to Make It, says "We have got broken in to the distribution of sugar and meat by coupons; we might get broken in to a distribution of space on the same basis."

The reference here is to the serious problem of overcrowding as it exists in the older settled countries of Europe.

Anyone who has lived in one of these countries knows what is involved in this problem. The tale has been spread broadcast in the enormous number of rejections of physically unfit men during the continuance of the recent war. Even Canada, with its broad open plains has been far from exempt, and if the ideal of "An AI Nation" is to be attained this problem of overcrowding must have serious attention.

Canada not Exempt

A superficial examination of the problem as it affects Canada may lead one to the conclusion that we have no need to worry. But if the Canadian nation is to measure up to the "AI" standard we shall have to look ahead. As before mentioned, the war disclosed the fact that Canada has far too many physically unfit men, very largely due to the environment in which they are compelled by circumstances to pass their lives. The significance of this rests in the fact that men make circumstances, and if circumstances are not favorable to the growth of physically-fit men and women it is our business and our duty to alter them.

While this is largely a problem of the future in Canada, it is also to a considerable extent a problem of the present, in that there is already much overcrowding in our cities which needs to be remedied, and also in the necessity which exists for foresight and forethought in preventing these conditions where they do not already exist, and ameliorating them where they have already been established.

Saskatchewan Looks Ahead

So far as Saskatchewan is concerned, considerable foresight was displayed in the passing of The Town-Planning and Rural Development Act of 1917, and it now remains for this Act to be enforced. To the immigrant it is amazing that in a land of almost limitless space it should be permissible to erect houses on 25-foot lots, and more amazing still that even in these houses families should be allowed to crowd together. It is no uncommon thing to find three or four families living in a house which ought to shelter only one, and which is so crowded by houses on either side as to exclude the sunlight and air which are so much essential to health and vitality. In this matter we have much to answer for.

Profiteers also Responsible

Very much of the responsibility for these conditions does and must rest upon the local authorities allowing them; but the profiteer must also take a large share of the blame. With rents rising out of all proportion to the increase of taxes it is no wonder that families feel themselves obliged to double up; and thus the process of overcrowding goes merrily on, profiteers and local authorities combining to prevent the attainment of an "AI Nation" which is so essential if Canada is to hold her own in the future. Very soon the tide of immigration will be increased many-fold, and unless we give attention to this problem we shall be in great danger of finding ourselves, sometime in the not very remote future, occupying an unenviable position in the quality of our manhood. As the people pour into the country, this problem, unless kept in vigorous check, will become increasingly menacing, as the tendency will undoubtedly be to crowd into the big centres of population. The time is ripe for the coupon system to be applied to the distribution of space.



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WANTED INVENTIONS

AN interesting and encouraging thing about these fortune producing inventions is that most of them are of ordinary or minor value in themselves. If you have a notion that you must invent a big thing to make money, get rid of it at once. Many of the Patents that have made their inventors millionaires are those which contained very few entirely new ideas. The simplest ideas have earned fortunes for their patentees. The safety razor, the sanitary drinking cup, the hump hairpin, the demountable tire rim—any of these could have been invented by a man of average ability. In your every day life, at home, at your office, in your shop you handle any number of articles that are subject to improvement. If you can think of a way of improving some article or process already in use, or if you can invent a new useful device or process or article of manufacture, you are on the road to fortune. Don't lose a fortune from a single shipping-tag. Prepare now to meet the demands of Industry in All Fields for New Ideas and New Inventions. Before sending your invention to any attorney or manufacturer or disclosing your invention, write for our free blank form **PROOF OF CONCEPTION** in order to protect your invention and secure your rights.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Regina Convention

Saskatchewan Organized Farmers' Political Movement Launched—Constitution Decided Upon

WEDNESDAY and Thursday, September 17 and 18, will long be remembered as a red letter day in the annals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; because on the latter day the new political movement, which since February last has been "in the birthing," arrived and as a lusty youngster. The ceremony of naming the new-born child was discussed, and several names were suggested; but it was deemed best that the christening should be of a more national character, and was left to be decided upon by an inter-provincial convention—probably the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

New Political Officers

One of the final acts of the convention, composed of the federal constituency executives, which were appointed during the June conventions, was the receipt and adoption of the provincial committee's report on nominations, which were as follows: President, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; vice-president, Thos. Teare, Marquis; executive: A. Baynton, Carlton; Mrs. V. McNaughtan, Harris; R. M. Johnson, Pasqua; Geo. F. Edwards, Markinch. At a meeting of the above executive, which was held during the same evening, R. M. Johnson, a member of this executive, was appointed secretary-treasurer.

There were 84 registered delegates in attendance, representing the following constituencies: Assiniboia, four; Battleford, seven; Humboldt, six; Kindersley, four; Last Mountain, five; Maple Creek, four; Moose Jaw, five; North Battleford, four; Prince Albert, five; Qu'Appelle, five; Regina, six; Salteaux, three; Saskatoon, three; Swift Current, five; and Weyburn, three.

Included in the above total were the following: Canadian Council of Agriculture, Norman P. Lambert; United Farmers of Alberta, O. L. McPherson, Vulcan, Alta.; Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, W. B. Wood; The Grain Growers' Guide, W. J. Healy and John M. Pratt; Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Executive, A. G. Hawkes, Percival; John Evans, Nutana; Thos. Sales, Tantallon; Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Board of Directors, Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantallon; Mrs. V. McNaughton, Harris; H. O. Fleming, Tate; H. Marsh, Herschel; John N. Burrill, Indian Head.

Provincial Politics

During the first session a short discussion arose regarding the right of the various constituency committees to enter the field of provincial politics. Considerable discussion took place; but finally the matter was disposed of by the following motion, which, after having been read, was laid on the table. The resolution, was moved by Geo. F. Edwards, Markinch, and seconded by C. E. Little: "Whereas the organization which has proceeded this far and the funds raised have been with the object of prosecuting a federal campaign; and whereas while we recognize that the time may come when political action along provincial lines may become necessary, and no steps taken by this convention can prejudice such action; and whereas the delegates to this convention have no mandate to take any action along provincial lines; therefore be it resolved that this convention is of the opinion that no discussion or resolution dealing with this matter be allowed."

Lost Faith in Parties

During the second session a want of confidence resolution in old political parties was adopted, which was a reaffirmation of the resolution adopted at the meeting of provincial executive chairmen, held in the city of Regina, August 1 last. It was moved by Thomas Teare, of Marquis, and seconded by G. F. Edwards, of Markinch, and unanimously adopted, which is as follows: "Whereas at all the constituency conventions held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the delegates assembled expressed in no uncertain terms their

lack of faith in the existing political parties and their conviction that it will not be possible to secure through any of them legislation which will give effect to the new national policy, laid down in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; and,

"That such legislation can be secured only by organizing the supporters of the platform for the purpose of nominating and electing representatives to parliament who will be responsible to them only; and,

"Whereas the findings of these conventions constitute a mandate to their official representatives to take immediate action to complete such organization; and further,

"Believing that such steps would be in full accord with the awakening public conscience of the Dominion;

"Therefore be it resolved that we proceed to perfect a provincial organization to co-operate with, and co-ordinate the efforts of the various constituency committees in the nomination and election of representatives to the parliament of Canada; and,

"That this organization shall co-operate with similar bodies in the other provinces for the purpose of creating a national organization for the furtherance of the principles enunciated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Christening the Baby

Some discussion took place at the afternoon session of the second day on the advisability of giving a name to the new political movement. Amongst the names suggested were: The Democratic Party; The People's Progressive Party; The National Party; The New National Party; The National Democratic Party; and The Reform Party of Canada.

Finally the question was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution, moved by J. E. Paynter, seconded by Thomas Erwin, Lac Vert, and unanimously adopted: "Your resolution committee is of the opinion that in accordance with the broad basis of our movement, fitted as it is to include all classes in Canada who believe in 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' no action should be taken at this convention to give this movement a name, but that the question should be left to a meeting of representatives of the various provincial organizations. While we do not think that a name should be definitely decided upon it might be well for this convention to suggest a name."

Appreciate Women's Assistance

A resolution, urging upon the new political movement a more complete recognition of women's place in the field of politics, was also adopted as follows, moved by H. K. Misenheimer, seconded by C. W. Stewart: "Your resolution committee would urge upon all the delegates the necessity of availing themselves of the great assistance that can be rendered in the approaching campaign by the women of Saskatchewan, and would suggest that in every constituency the very fullest use be made of this help."

Approve of By-Election Fight

On the evening prior to the opening of the convention, the Liberal convention for the by-election of Assiniboia was held. A month or so ago the grain growers' federal committee for that constituency announced their convention to take place on Thursday, September 25, at Carlyle. With the apparent object of forestalling the grain growers the liberals went ahead and announced their convention in the same place just a week before; with the result that being unable to agree upon a candidate, their convention was adjourned until the day following the grain growers' convention.

When the announcement was made to the convention of grain growers' constituency executives by O. B. Gould, of Manor, and chairman of the Assiniboia committee, the assembled delegates greeted the statement with loud applause; who at a later stage of the

proceedings adopted the following resolution:—

"Whereas there is at present no sitting member for the federal constituency of Assiniboia; and,

"Whereas a campaign is under way to nominate and elect a candidate who will support the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention of executives of the federal constituency committees endorse the action taken in Assiniboia, and assure those conducting the campaign of their heartiest support and goodwill."

Approve Liberty Drive

One of the most important matters disposed of was the unanimous approval given to the proposed Liberty Drive, which will be put on, throughout the province of Saskatchewan, commencing Wednesday, October 15. The scheme, which is in charge of R. M. Johnson, of Pasqua, the newly-appointed secretary-treasurer of the provincial political committee, and John M. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide staff, was fully and ably explained by them. It was then moved by H. K. Misenheimer, and seconded by J. Griffiths, of Kinistina, "That the schedule of Liberty Drive meetings, as outlined be approved by the convention."

On motion of H. K. Misenheimer, seconded by C. W. Stewart, it was unanimously agreed that, "Out of the Liberty Drive funds 25 per cent. be allocated to the provincial fund and 75 per cent. to the constituency funds."

Schedule of Liberty Drives

The schedule of Liberty Drives is as follows:—

Series No. 1.—North Battleford, at North Battleford, Monday, September 22, afternoon and evening.

Battleford, at Wilkie, Tuesday, September 23, afternoon and early evening.

Kindersley, at Rosetown, Wednesday, September 24, afternoon and evening.

Swift Current, at Morse, Thursday, September 25, late afternoon and evening.

Maple Creek, at Shaunavon, Friday, September 26, afternoon and evening.

Weyburn, at Weyburn, Saturday, September 27, evening.

Moose Jaw, at Assiniboia, Monday, September 29, afternoon and evening.

Executive member in attendance, R. M. Johnson.

Series No. 2.—Prince Albert, at Prince Albert, September 22, afternoon and evening.

Humboldt, Tuesday, September 23, afternoon and evening.

Saskatoon, at Saskatoon, Wednesday, September 24, evening.

Last Mountain, at Nokomis, Thursday, September 25, afternoon and evening.

Saltcoats, at Melville, Friday, September 26, afternoon and evening.

Mackenzie, at Canora, Saturday, September 27, afternoon and evening.

Qu'Appelle, at Wolsley, Monday, September 29, afternoon and evening.

Regina, at Regina, Tuesday, September 30, afternoon and evening.

Executive representative, John M. Pratt.

Distribution of Literature

Another contentious subject again amicably settled was regarding the need of translating the principles and propaganda into other than the English and French language. It was moved by C. C. Stollcher, Wilkie, seconded by Mrs. V. McNaughton, of Harris, and adopted that, "This meeting recommends to the provincial executive that they take steps to have the Farmers' Platform and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association constitution and by-laws translated in such other languages than English, as the committee may find advisable."

In connection with the discussion at the convention about the distribution of literature in languages other than English and French, and the resolution adopted, it is of interest to note that since the beginning of the war all literature circulating in Canada is under supervision. To quote from the official publication issued at Ottawa, entitled the Canadian Record:—

"The orders-in-council at present in force make it impossible for newspapers to be printed in the German, Bulgarian or Turkish languages unless by special license of the secretary

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LIBERTY DRIVE

In Saskatchewan

INDEPENDENCE DAY

OCTOBER 15th

If the people are to secure the undivided allegiance of their members of parliament they must finance the nomination conventions and election campaigns. The **LIBERTY DRIVE** is for this purpose.

Read article, Independence Day, on Page 4.



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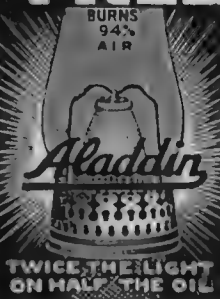
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The Grain Growers' Guide.

of state, in which case there would have to be parallel columns in English of the exact matter. No enemy language publication, unless it be of a purely literary, scientific, religious or artistic character and free from objectionable matter can be printed in, or imported into Canada. Further, no publications in languages other than English and French can be circulated in Canada without the prompt delivery of a true copy thereof to the Chief Press Censor, Ottawa.

Constitution Adopted

The following is the full text of the constitution decided upon for the new political organization:—

1. Provincial meetings of this movement shall be constituted of the executives of the constituency committees hereinafter described, and such others as the provincial committee may decide; but not more than 20 in number.

2. The constituency committees referred to in clause 1 are those committees elected by and at the conventions of supporters of the political platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as adopted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, these conventions having been called by the said association through its locals "for the purposes of providing convenient facilities by which they may best secure election to parliament of suitable representatives."

3. This meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a permanent provincial committee for the more advantageous directing of the movement in this province for direct political action in support of the aforesaid platform.

4. It is recognized that the sole purpose of the movement is to secure the election to parliament of suitable persons pledged to use their vote in parliament and their influence in support of the principles enunciated in the aforesaid platform. To this end this meeting finds it expedient to enact the following rules and regulations, declarations and recommendations.

Provincial Convention

5. This meeting, and future meetings of the same representative bodies called as hereinafter provided, shall be termed herein "The provincial convention."

6. A provincial convention may be called at any time prior to the next federal election, and at such place as the provincial committee or the provincial executive shall decide.

7. The powers of the provincial convention shall be vested in the provincial committee at all times except that the convention, when in session, shall have power to instruct the committee.

8. The provincial convention shall have power to add to or change these rules and regulations by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, but it shall not have power to alter the main purpose of the convention or of the provincial committee, as stated herein.

Provincial Committee

9. There shall be a provincial committee composed of the chairman of the constituency committees.

10. The committee shall have power to add to its numbers not more than five persons by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any regular called meeting.

11. Meetings of the provincial committee shall be held at the call of the chairman, the executive, or a majority of its members, by mailing to each member a notice of the date and place thereof not less than 15 days prior thereto.

12. It shall elect from amongst its members a chairman, a vice-chairman and five others. These shall constitute the provincial executive.

Provincial Executive

13. Meetings of the provincial executive shall be held at the call of the chairman, the secretary, or a majority of its members by sending a notice of the time and place thereof to each member not less than five days prior thereto.

14. No failure of sending the required notice shall in any way affect the power of the meeting to exercise the full functions of the executive provided that all the members are present thereat, or that all the absent

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October 1, 1919

members have agreed to waive such notice.

15. The executive shall appoint a secretary treasurer or a secretary and a treasurer and such other officers or employees as it seems fit, and fix the duties and the remuneration of each of them.

16. It shall be vested with the full powers and functions of the provincial committee subject only to the rulings and directions of the committee in meeting.

17. It shall receive all contributions made for prosecuting the work of the provincial committee when requested by it, a proper accounting thereof.

18. It shall have absolute discretion in the spending of these moneys, except as the committee may give instructions or that the trust under which they are contributed may limit its powers.

Duties of Committee and Executive

19. It shall be the duty of the provincial committee and the provincial executive to endeavor to carry out the purpose of this movement as described herein.

(a) By fulfilling the part of a central committee for the various constituency committees.

(b) By endeavoring to perfect an election organization those organizations already formed in the various federal constituencies.

(c) By advising the constituency committees and assisting them in organizing nomination conventions and conducting election campaigns when the same have been decided upon.

(d) By endeavoring to secure the adoption in practice by the constituencies of the rules laid down in section 20 hereof.

(e) By co-operating with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and The Grain Growers' Guide in the dissemination of education and propaganda in support of the principles of the said platform.

(f) By co-operating so far as feasible, in other provinces having the same or similar objects.

Nominating Conventions

20. This meeting further declares as follows:—

(a) That in calling nominating conventions, the following rules should be followed by constituency committees:

(i) So far as feasible representation at nominating conventions shall be on the basis of polling sub-divisions.

(ii) Delegates shall be elected in open meetings of contributing supporters of the platform, well advertised beforehand and free to all classes.

(iii) Women shall have the same standing as men and be eligible to any office.

(b) No person contributing directly or indirectly to the expenses of a delegate to a nominating convention other than by contribution to the funds of the constituency committee should be eligible for nomination as candidate.

(c) It is recommended that there shall be a constituency convention of the supporters of the said platform annually to receive reports of the constituency's representatives in parliament, and to elect a committee for the ensuing year.

(d) While clearly comprehending that this movement has been launched for the purpose of securing the election to parliament of candidates who can be depended on to support at all times the demands for economic reforms contained in the platform of the organized farmers, it is not proposed to make it a class organization. All members of all classes, regardless both of vocation and of former political affiliations, shall be eligible for any office or for parliamentary candidature provided they desire the enactment of legislation giving effect to these demands.

We seek to establish a new basis of political grouping and desire that all electors believing in the principles of the platform should group themselves for the purpose of returning to parliament persons who are known to be devoted to these principles by conviction, and who can be depended on to represent the views of their supporting constituents in parliament at all times.

To this end we trust that all true advocates of these principles will place them above party allegiance and join with us in an earnest effort to establish them in legislation.

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It is easy to carry, economical and handy to use, (simply squeeze out enough for your set each time)—not affected by snow or rain.

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PLOWMAN, 221051. Our Champion Prize Bull, purchased at Chicago for \$3,050 as a yearling by Klemm, out of a dam by Black Woodlawn. Plowman has been many times Champion at State Fairs, including Denver, Wichita, Oklahoma City, and Fort Worth, and he was the undefeated Grand Champion of the breed at all the Western Canadian Fairs this Summer.

also innumerable first, second and special prizes at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina Fairs this summer.

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Forty Cows, with Calves at Foot. Twenty-five Cows and Yearling Heifers. These have all been bred to the Grand Champion, Plowman, the 2,500-pound Grand Champion, Ben Hur of Lone Dell, to Black-capper of Leaside, the great Black-cap bull, or Inverne of Rosemere, nine times State Fair Champion by Oakville Quiet Lad. The cows will run around 1,600 to 1,800 pounds.

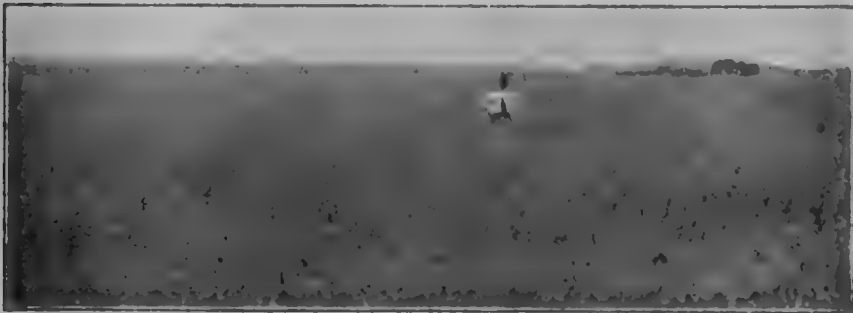
The offering of Five Bulls is a high-class one as these are from some of the best cows in our herd.

A Special Offer to Canadian Buyers will be made whereby we agree to pay the freight to any part of Canada on car-load lots purchased at this sale.

Kershaw's Angus won championships and grand championships on both males and females;

The Lacombe Experiments

Continued from Page 9



Experiments with Peas and Oats Silage have had a Prominent Place at Lacombe. The mixture has yielded from eight to twelve tons, green weight, per acre, and the ensilage from it has reduced the cost of producing butter 20 per cent. Photographed August 8, 1919.

out around 50 bushels per acre at 34 pounds per bushel. Under field conditions it threshes free from the hull and makes an excellent poultry food.

"Our plot yields of barley run from 94 to 100 bushels per acre, which are bigger, of course, than would be secured under field conditions. When barley is used as a nurse crop in seeding down, we like to have it fairly early, so that it will cut around September 1.

"Bark's barley, a true six-rowed variety, introduced by Don Bark, though not a very promising barley to look at on account of the heads being rather small and short, has been the best yielder in the two years it has been grown, and it is yields, of course, that we are after. Success is not what the name suggests. In fact we haven't found a beardless barley yet that is yielding as well as the bearded sorts.

"Another good feed barley is Guy Mayle, a black, hullless variety which does not shatter easily. Last year it was above the O.A.C. No. 21 and Manchurian. It makes an exceptionally fine hog feed. O.A.C. No. 21 stands up very well. Gold, a two-rowed variety, is a fair yielder, though it is weak in the straw. Albert is a light yielder, but being very early makes a good cleaning crop in combating wild oats.

"Of the different varieties of peas tested out, Arthur is as good a variety as any for the farmer who grows his own silage. It ripens early and has a fair growth of vine. It is, there-

fore, recommended for use in the peas and oats silage mixture. A farmer can readily grow his own seed for this mixture. Under plot conditions we have harvested about 40 bushels per acre, and at least 80 per cent. of this can be expected under field conditions. There is this to be said, however, that there is a break in our records of peas as a field crop. Some years we do not get a crop on account of the frost. Outworn are very fond of peas as they are also of hullless oats. Flax is not recommended for growing in this section.

Clover and Grasses

"Red clover does not do too badly on low land with us, but on the higher land it does not seem to do so well. The soil here requires inoculation for it. We have included in our rotation on the low-lying land. Alsike is used in conjunction with timothy in our general hay mixture. We do not find it necessary to inoculate for alsike here. It is put into the mixture for its pasture value and to fill up the bottom. Of course, some alsike comes along and appears in the hay. In 1915 we had 68 tons from 37 acres of the hay mixture.

"Alfalfa has been grown with good

success. Broad-cast, it can be sown from ten to 12 pounds per acre; and in rows 28 inches apart, from three to four pounds per acre. When grown in rows, alfalfa is cultivated and volunteer grass kept out. There is not much difference in the yields secured from the two methods of seeding. Each yields from two to three tons from two cuttings. Owing to the difficulty in curing alfalfa in this section it is not grown extensively on the farm. In hog pastures it is giving good results, particularly when sown in rows. The hogs work down between the rows and do not waste so much. Incidentally, they do the same with rape. As a hog pasture it stands at the head of the list of all the pastures that have been tested.

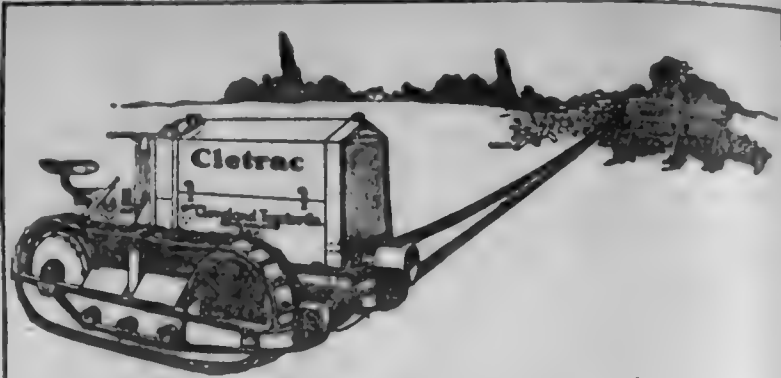
"For hay, mixtures that include timothy and western rye grass have given the heaviest yields," continued Mr. Milne. "In fact, any of our mixtures giving over two tons per acre will be found to contain timothy or western rye. Kentucky blue grass is one of the best pasture grasses we have. It is fairly early in appearing, and throws up a good aftermath. Brome grass is a rank grower and gives splendid crops, but it is difficult to hold in check under our conditions.

"In seeding down we have found it advisable here to use a nurse crop. This does not apply in drier districts where all the moisture available is required by the young grass-plants which are robbed of the necessary moisture by the crop with which they are seeded. Of the cereals, barley is the best nurse crop, since it requires less moisture for its growth than wheat or oats. It is important to have a good seed-bed, well-firmed for grass seed."

Cultural experiments, extending over several seasons, have been conducted at Lacombe, and definite recommendations are made for handling soil under conditions that are met at that station. This, however, is such an important subject that it cannot be given proper treatment within the limits of an article such as this. The results of the cultural experiments will be given in an early issue of The Guide.

Finishing Field with Tractor

When starting in to plow a field with a tractor, it is well to plan so that it will be finished up with as much as possible of the land turned. If the field is fenced on all sides it will usually be better to leave an unplowed strip of uniform width clear around the field to be finished after the body of the field is plowed out than to have the land extend to the fences on the sides. A headland, extending clear around the field, can be plowed by going repeatedly



Does the Belt Work on the Farm

THE Cletrac not only does all the "pulling" on the farm better and faster and cheaper than horses, but it will take the place of a gas engine as well.

20 h.p. on the belt pulley to saw wood, chop feed, mix cement. Steady, economical power which adds greatly to the usefulness of your tractor.

The Cletrac Tank-Type works more days in the year. It does the plowing—does it well and quickly. But it follows up. It does the discing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting.

Laying its own track, the Cletrac travels over all kinds of ground, going in all kinds of weather.

It eats up your work at 3 to 3½ miles an hour.

There are a lot of things which you want to know about tractor farming which you will find answered in our 32-page illustrated book "Selecting your Tractor." Write for it to-day. It's free.

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The Cleveland Tractor Service Co., Limited
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Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 15th, 1919.

Dear Sir:—

As I have now had the use of a Cletrac Tractor for virtually two seasons I decided to write you of the work it has done.

The first season the machine was handled by anyone around the farm and gave most excellent service. This season we plowed very considerably in the spring and afterwards used it for harrowing and packing. On 250 acres we pulled a Christiansen Land Packer as well as a 50-foot set of harrows, and found that doing the work by Cletrac was many times over cheaper than by horses.

We are now breaking sod and find the machine handles two plows with ease. Oil and fuel consumption has been exceptionally low and we have had to have but very few repair parts.

Yours truly,
C. H. McFayden.

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TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

Saskatchewan's

INDEPENDENCE DAY

OCTOBER 15th

On October 15 every elector is asked to declare his independence of a system that has outlived its usefulness and give support to the movement that will elect candidates pledged to support the New National Policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Read article, Independence Day, on Page 4.

around the field until it is finished without having to make any short, awkward turns.

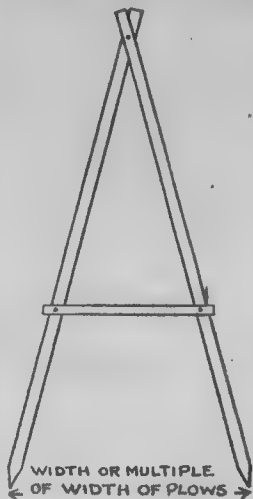
If one end of the field is unfenced and the outfit can be pulled out into the road or lane or an adjoining field for turning, it may be preferable to plow up to the fences on the two sides as the body of the field is being plowed, and leave the headland only across the end of the field which is fenced. Such a headland may be plowed with either a dead furrow or back furrow through the centre, and more space will have to be left at the corners at the ends of the headland for turning the tractor.

The width of the headland will depend largely on the turning radius of the tractor with attached plows, and some farmers with very easily-handled outfits do not leave over 15 or 20 feet; but any extra ground in the headland will be plowed just as quickly as if it were plowed with the body of the field, and plenty of room should always be left to allow easy turning, and to get the outfit headed in exactly the right direction on entering the furrows. Also the wider the headland the less is the tendency to go over the same ground repeatedly in turning at the ends, when plowing out the body of the field, and consequently, the ends will be packed less seriously. Headlands 50 or even 100 feet in width will usually be preferable to very narrow ones. With most tractors the width of the headland should be at least twice as great as the length of the outfit with the plows attached. Some farmers plow once around the field along the line of the headland before starting on the body of the field. This gives a good

guide for lifting the plows and letting them into the ground again at the ends.

Setting Stakes and Markers

If the field is to be finished up in the best manner, with no irregular unplowed strips between the lands or at



Device for Laying Out Lands for Tractor.

the edges, it is essential that care should be taken to have the headland of the same width clear around the field, and to have the distances measured exactly when starting new land, and to have the first furrows as nearly straight as possible.

A little extra time taken in measuring all the necessary distances and setting plenty of stakes for

guides will nearly always be more than returned in saving time at the finish.

Most farmers will prefer to "step off" the distances rather than use any more precise measure, and as far as accuracy is concerned, this will usually be satisfactory; but if the tractor pulls three or more plows, cutting a total width of three to three-and-a-half feet or more, some effort should be made to have each distance an exact multiple of the total width of the plow, so that the last trip across the field will exactly cut out the land or finish it to the fence. This will do away with the necessity of making a trip across the field, probably over the plowed ground, to turn over a narrow strip possibly only a few inches in width. It is usually hard to handle the tractor in finishing out such a strip, and it takes at least as much time as it would to plow one full width.

Some recommend that an A-frame of the same width as the total width of the plows be used for measuring all distances. Then whatever the total width of land is, the last trip will exactly finish it. With small outfits the measuring frame may be made twice or three times the width of the plows used.

Seed Testing

John R. Dymond, seed analyst at the Winnipeg Seed Testing Laboratory, states that seed testing is especially important to the western grain grower because the vitality of his grain is more often impaired by frost than is that in other parts of Canada. About 85 per cent. of the samples received at Calgary and Winnipeg are sent by farmers or agricultural organizations that chiefly consist of grain to be tested to determine its vitality. A considerable portion of the samples are tested for purity as well as vitality, and the sender is advised as to the kinds and numbers of weed seeds which his grain contains.

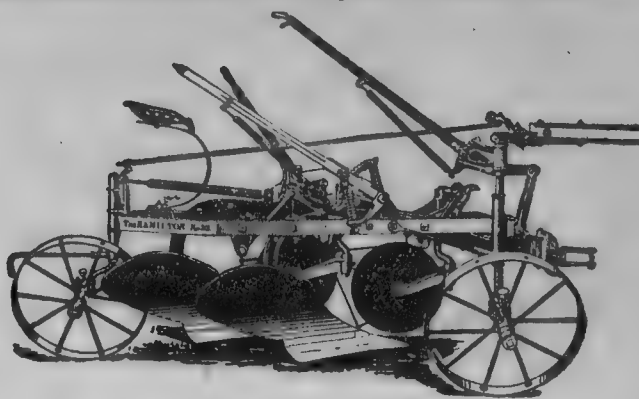
From the samples of western oats examined last season, nearly 90 per cent. contained noxious weed seeds of one or more kinds. About 80 per cent. contained wild oats at the average rate of 65 per pound of grain. A very low percentage of the samples of oats received during the average season will make first-class seed. The proportion is higher in the case of barley and wheat, especially the latter.

Committee on Crop Experiments

Experimental work is carried on at the University Farm at Edmonton, and also at the different agricultural schools



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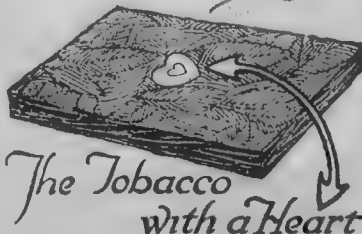
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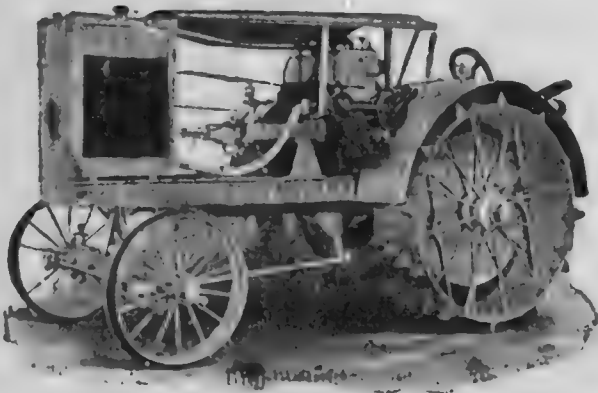
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in Alberta. In order to co-ordinate the work so that there will be a minimum of duplication, and also in the hope of getting maximum returns from the expenditure, a committee, known as the Committee on Field Crop Experiments, has been formed. It consists of Professor G. H. Cutler, head of the department of field husbandry at the college, as chairman, together with the agronomists of the various schools. Each of these men is working on the problems of his own district. When information is secured on any subject, the committee gets together and puts the results of the experiments and experience together in the form of a pamphlet. This pamphlet is published under the imprimatur of the committee of field crop experiments. Several circulars have already been put out. They are distributed by the department of agriculture to the farmers of Alberta and are also used for instruction purposes in the various schools. The pamphlets are models of succinct and reliable information, and can be secured by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Stopping Soil Drifting

If a soil once begins to blow the matter should receive prompt attention. When the blow begins the area affected usually is small, and prompt attention and a little work generally will stop it. A delay of a few hours, or days, may permit the area affected to spread until much damage is done, not only on the farm where it starts, but on neighboring farms as well.

One of the most effective ways of stopping a blow is to spread straw or manure over the affected area. This should be done as soon as the blow is discovered. Begin on the windy side of the area and work with the wind. The straw may be held in place by running a disc-harrow over the area strawed, the discs of the harrow being set perfectly straight. Spreading straw, or manure, on the surface is about the only way of stopping a blow where the soil is pure sand.

Blows usually may be controlled in the early stages of their development by cultivating with a spring-tooth harrow, shovel cultivator, or empty hoe drill. The implement should be driven at right angles to the direction of the prevailing wind in order to let the drifting sand fall into the furrows. If there are no clods to be brought to the surface such cultivation will do little or no good.

Land that has been blowing for some time may be controlled or held in check by plowing furrows across the affected area at right angles to the direction of the prevailing wind. The furrows should be from one to two rods apart. The furrows catch the sand and keep it from travelling on the surface of the ground. Furrows do little good if the soil is mostly sand.

Will Frozen Oats Germinate

There appears to be something still to learn about the degree to which oats that have been frosted have lost their vitality. It has been generally believed that oats caught by the frost are rendered unfit for sowing. Recent investigations indicate however, that there is need for more definite information as to the amount of the injury inflicted by different degrees of frost, and at various stages of ripening. Professor G. H. Cutler, of the University of Alberta, has under way a series of experiments with the object of securing definite information on these two points. Similar experimental work, says J. R. Dymond, in the Agricultural Gazette, has been taken in hand by J. B. Fryer, of the Calgary Seed Testing Laboratory. Last summer he commenced the study of the effect of frost on the vitality of oats, the aim being to determine the injury to the vitality of oats and different degrees, and to learn the precise physical effects of such frost, so that if possible frost injury may be recognized and its extent approximately determined by inspection. The work done last season was preliminary, and it is unsafe to draw any conclusions from the work of one year, but in general it may be said that there are strong reasons for suspecting that some very prevalent ideas in regard to the effect of frost on oats are erroneous. Investigation is being continued and enlarged.

In the meantime, the precaution

should be taken of having a germination test made of seed oats which may have been frosted.

Organic Matter in the Soil

The organic matter in the soil is being affected in two ways: through the process of the decay on the one hand it is gradually disappearing; by the addition of stubble, weeds, and the roots of both weeds and the crops grown it is being increased. Which of these two processes is taking place the more rapidly is a question that will affect vitally the future productivity of the soil. Where straight grain growing is practiced the vegetable matter is decaying and disappearing faster than it is being added. If this wasting of the resources of the soil is allowed to continue indefinitely the time will undoubtedly come when crop yields will be seriously reduced and farming will be unprofitable. While thorough cultivation of the summerfallow will result for a time, at least, in increased yields, it will also cause a more rapid decay in depletion of the organic matter. Vegetable matter should be added at about the rate at which it decays. Good judgment is required to maintain this balance. The addition of vegetable matter too rapidly will cause one or two things to happen. If there is not sufficient moisture to cause the vegetable matter added to decay the soil will dry out rapidly. If conditions are favorable for decomposition enough decay may take place to induce the crop to grow vigorously in the early part of the season and then burn when the soil moisture becomes exhausted. If, on the other hand, the supply of vegetable matter is allowed gradually to become low through the processes of decay, a soil condition will be reached eventually that will be most difficult to correct. For this reason, the problem of maintaining the vegetable matter of the soil should receive due consideration.

Kernels

The practice of burning stubble and weeds should be resorted to only in extreme cases where the stubble and weeds are so heavy that if plowed under they would leave the soil too open and result in drying out.

The large, fleshy root systems of leguminous plants, by their decay, add organic matter and available nitrogen to the soil, and also improve its bacteriological condition. More things depend on bacteria in the soil than is generally recognized.

The application of manure, although it may not result in a marked immediate increase in yields, helps to maintain the normal amount of organic matter in the soil. Heavy applications are, however, to be avoided. If a dry season should follow the soil will be too open, and drying out will result.

The roots of grasses, especially brome, act in the soil like the reinforcement in concrete. They hold the soil together and prevent blowing. There are various expedients that can be resorted to to prevent soil drifting, but the permanent solution of the difficulty is to correct the condition of the soil which allows it to drift. It is corrected by the addition of fibre. Brome grass will add the fibre more quickly than any other crop.

The cost of building material has advanced in common with that of machinery. It pays better than ever, however, to put up buildings to protect the farm equipment. The cost of machinery can be reduced by giving it good care and prolonging its life, and the higher the initial price goes the more advisable it becomes to get every day possible of service out of it before it goes to the scrap heap.

When baling from a stack the press should be set, if possible, so that the hay can be pitched with the wind. This cannot always be done in cases where the stacks are built in a corner or against a fence. In setting for baling from a round stack see that the press is not set too close so as to prevent the feeding table from being put in place. With a long stack set the press midway of its length. This will reduce the number of men required to do the pitching. Very long stacks should not be baled at one set, but cut in two or more sections.

Earned and Unearned Incomes

The True Test of a Just System of Taxation—By
D. W. Buchanan

WITH the great increase in our national debt, taxation becomes a more important question to many people, and we hear a great deal about direct taxation, indirect taxation, income tax, etc. Our new income tax is usually referred to as a direct tax. Customs and excise taxes are spoken of as indirect. The latter are certainly indirect, but as to the former, it is not correct to say that it is a direct tax. The really important question with all these methods of taxation is: Who pays the tax? The income tax is very frequently not paid by the person who is credited with the tax. This is especially true of big incomes. The little fellows who pay taxes on small incomes are usually the real contributors of the tax they pay. On many large incomes it is the people generally, including the little fellows who pay taxes on small incomes, who make up the tax on the big incomes. This is also true of corporation taxes. The corporations do not pay the tax. They make the people pay for them.

To determine who pays the tax we must first discover whether or not the income or profit upon which the tax is levied is earned or unearned. The small taxable income is usually earned. There are few people employed on salary or wages who do not fairly earn their incomes. Many earn more than they get. They pay their own taxes. An earned income is secured only by giving service in full value for the income received. This is the test. Any tax paid on an unearned income is not paid directly by the party or corporation against whom it is assessed. It is therefore not a direct tax. It is simply collected from some one or from the people at large by the party or corporation and handed in by them. Excess income and corporation taxes are therefore mainly indirect taxes. They really form an additional tax upon the people who contribute the excess profit or income.

Services Rendered

Let us apply the test of services rendered to the majority of these big incomes and excessive corporation profits and see where they come in. The big profits of corporations are usually secured by such concerns as are operated under the benefit of some special privilege. The protected manufacturer is enabled to collect an excessive profit on his wares. He takes more from the people than he gives in services returned. Any tax which he pays from these excessive profits is contributed by the people who pay more for services received than the service is worth. Those who have been able to increase their profits by taking advantage of war conditions come under the same class. The people pay the tax and the excess profit retained by the operator as well. Every corporation or individual who secures an excessive income above services rendered, either through the existence of some special privilege or in any other way, is simply collecting a tax from the people, and any amount paid in public taxation on such income is indirectly contributed by the people.

All taxation paid on income received from rent of land is an indirect tax, for the very good reason that all land rent is unearned income. Consult any leading economist for a verification of this statement. Adam Smith wrote that the landlord has "command over the labor of other people." All the world is busy working for the landlord, whose ever-increasing toll from society, as the value of land advances, gives him a greater and greater share of the wealth produced by the labor of others. This toll taken by the landlord steadily reduces the share of both capital and labor. It is an income for which absolutely no value is given in return. Every copper collected in rent is a direct drain upon capital and labor, from which no gain in any way can be secured. The unearned toll taken by the landlord is the greatest of all drains upon society—greater indeed than all others combined. It is paid by the people in the general cost of living and doing business.

Investigated in this way it will be seen that income and excess profits taxes are mainly indirect. Here we have not the

only, but one of the insuperable and insurmountable difficulties in the way of honestly applying an income tax. It is manifestly impossible to discriminate between earned and unearned incomes in levying the tax, and a tax that cannot be honestly applied is not a just system of taxation. A tax that must be applied alike to earned and unearned incomes is not just.

Excess Profit

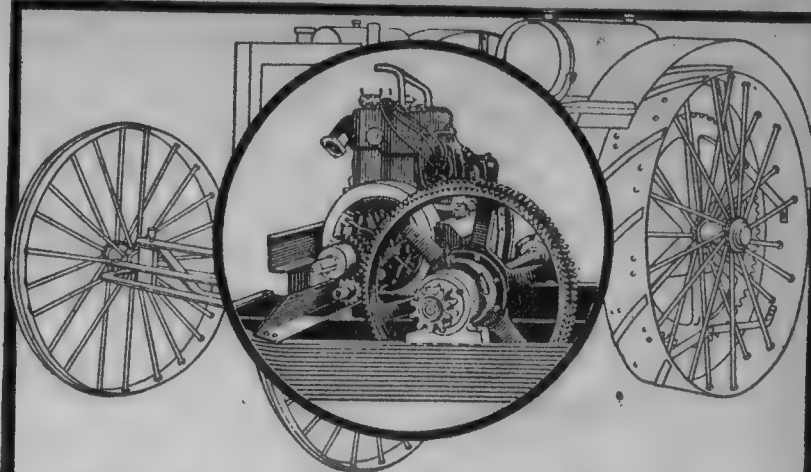
As it is apparent that excess profit and excess income tax is mainly paid by the people anyway, would it not be just that all excess income and profit should be taken by the people in taxes? Most people, excepting of course those who profit at the expense of others, will readily agree with this proposition. Much of the growing dissatisfaction with the Union Government is due to the belief that the taxation of big incomes and excess profits is altogether too little.

It is impossible by means of an income tax to discriminate between earned and unearned incomes, but there is a better way of dealing with the unearned income proposition than by means of the income tax. This is simply to abolish unearned incomes. Were all incomes fairly and honestly earned, perhaps the greatest difficulty in the way of justly administering the tax would be removed. It is a simple ethical proposition to say that there should be no unearned incomes. No one, I imagine, will dispute this statement. Honest service for service is the only ideal for the ortho-democratic state.

Broadly speaking, the abolition of special privilege in every form would do away with the unearned income. The privilege of private property in land, which is by far the most important source of unearned incomes, is the simplest thing in the world to deal with. This can be effectively and completely dealt with simply by taxing the unearned value of land into the public treasury. No form of taxation can be more simple and inexpensive, and no other form can be administered with such universal impartiality. By "the privilege of private property in land" I do not simply refer to the holding of a legal title to land. It is not the title to the land, but the absorption of the value which the community give to the land that constitutes the special privilege. So long as land owners are allowed to absorb the value which the people by their presence and industry give to the land, the ownership of every piece of land, of great or small value, constitutes a special privilege, and a form of special privilege at that which is the greatest robber of the people of all. The privilege can be readily abolished without interfering with the titles to land. Other forms of privilege, which are largely the creation of unjust laws, such as the customs tariff, can readily be disposed of when the people say they have got to go.

Taxation of Land Values

There is only one really direct form of taxation and that is the taxation of land values. It is the one and only form which must invariably be paid by the person against whom it is charged, namely, the owner of the land. There is no escape. Moreover, the income derived from land ownership, being always an unearned income, can properly be taken in toto for public revenues without obliging any one to pay one copper in taxation out of honest earnings. Absolutely only unearned income is taken and no one, it will be universally admitted, has any right to an unearned income. Further, this unearned income from the rental of land is sufficient to meet all ordinary expenses of government, thus paving the way for the abolition of taxation on earned incomes, customs taxes, etc. Lastly, if not taken by the people for public purposes it will be taken by the land owners. The law of nature decrees that land value must pay rent. It is therefore not a question of paying or not paying, but of the payee. Between the people who create the value and the land owner who absorbs it in the form of an unearned increment it should not be difficult to decide.



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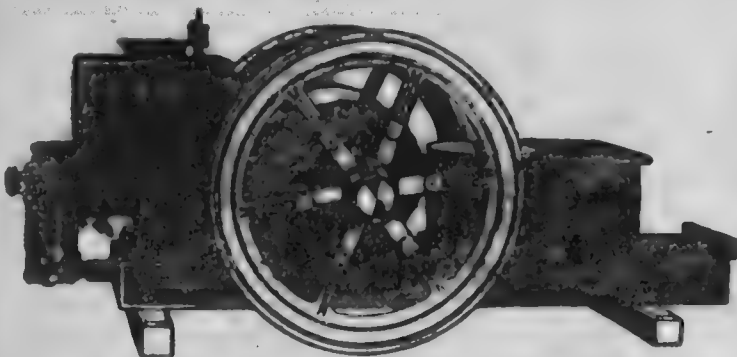
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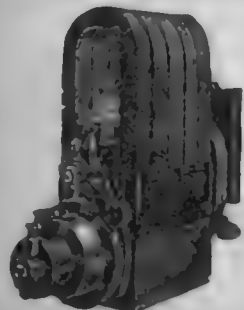
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English Bulls and Hereford Type

Is Size of Vital Importance?

A GREAT deal of discussion has been waged lately by Hereford men over the need of importation. Some years ago Mr. Britton, the energetic secretary of the English Hereford Breeders' Association, visited the American fairs, and while heaping praise on the work of American breeders as a whole, urged on them the necessity of using imported sires to keep up the size and vigor of the breed in its new home.

To all who are familiar with the two types of Herefords, the English and the American, there can be no doubt but what our neighbors to the south have produced smooth, level, symmetrical animals in greater number than on the other side of the water. On the other hand the bulls which are carrying the reds from the British show rings would make our bulls look tiny. There seems to be a fear among English breeders that their American contemporaries have lost sight of the original excellencies of the Hereford and are striving towards ideals which belong more properly to others. There is a general apprehension that in aiming at refinement we will incur that delicateness which is so repugnant to Hereford standards.

But the truth is that Americans have been guided by a very necessary consideration. As long as breeders are simply dealing amongst themselves they may fashion type according to any arbitrary whim, but somewhere in the chain breeders must find an outlet for bulls among buyers who are growing butcher beef. Since they have discovered that profits in the livestock business, as in other enterprises, are determined by the rapidity of turnover, they have aimed to grow the class of stock which can be marketed at the earliest possible age in matured condition. The foresight of the American breeder in meeting this demand has been wonderful and Hereford men from the other side, who come to visit us, marvel at the skill shown in molding the type to meet the new conditions. Today, the American Hereford

is second to none in respect to early maturity.

All the beef breeds have undergone the same transformation, more or less, but it seems more marked in the Hereford. The result is that the English and American whitefaces are so divergent in type now that the wisdom of importation is regarded as doubtful by many of their devotees. Some have gone so far as to say that the use of an imported bull would be equivalent to cross-breeding and we know how fatal that is to the stability of an improved strain. It would simply undo the patient work of years which American breeders have undertaken with a view of making theirs the earliest maturing of all



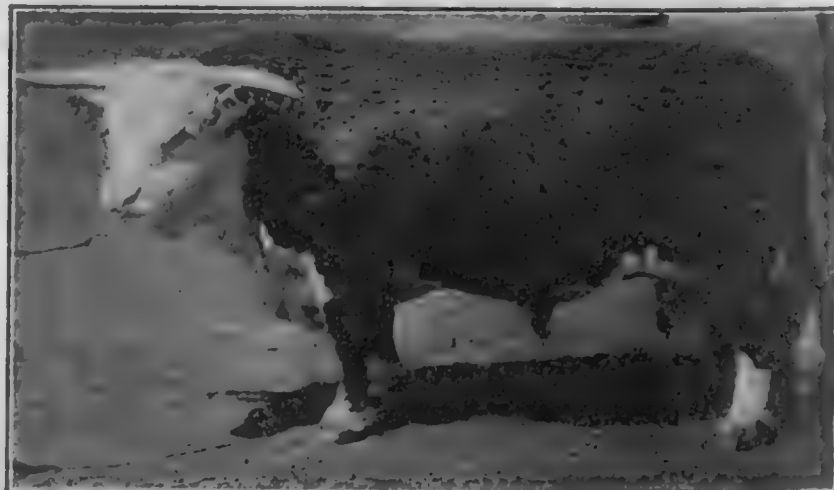
Early Maturity.
The Cook Bulls show it. Fairfax 16th.

breeds. There are some other considerations which intrude themselves upon us. If early maturity is vital to the ranchman's profits in these days of limited range, it is essentially more so to the feeders. The most expensive feeding period in the whole life of a steer is that time spent in the feed lot. The feeder cannot afford to produce growth, it costs too much to do that; he must have finish instead so that his steer grades prime instead of growing bulk at the expense of a thick covering of flesh, thereby grading lower. More

over, this is a truth which the British cattle grower is finding applies to his business, as well as to ours, so that eventually the British breeder will have to follow in the footsteps of his confrere. It is just conceivable that the scales may be reversed, and instead of agitation for larger importations from the other side to keep up the size of our cattle, the originators of the breed may find that they must adopt our ideal and that the use of a little of our refined blood will assist them to its more rapid realization. Of course this idea will raise a storm of derision from the other side but if it comes to pass it will not be the first time in history that pure-bred cattle have crossed the Atlantic eastward to the immense profit of shrewd Americans.



Well-matured Heifer at Two Years.
Perfection Lass 5th, Owned by W. L. Clifford.



Collier's Gay Lad 10th Illustrates the Smoothness of the Modern Type.



PREVENT BLACKLEG

by using

Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine
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A natural aggressin.

Write for free booklet describing
blackleg and its prevention.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Cross Breeding

In any case it is very true that on the two sides of the water progress has gone on in different directions till there is almost as wide a divergence between English and American Herefords as there is between English and Scotch Shorthorns. But the old land breeders insist that the "essential stuff" of the breed remains the same in spite of slight variations and all talk of mating the two existing types of Herefords as cross breeding is "poppycock." But genetically speaking, our insistence on the recognition of the new type is thoroughly justifiable. Breed differences are nothing more than variations intensified and the further this process goes on the more distinct our breed becomes. The American Hereford has reached the point where early maturity and high-dressing percentage are reproduced with unfailing regularity and these are just as distinct unit characters as size or constitution. In crossing the type with another which does not possess the desirable characteristic, we know beforehand that it will not be uniformly reproduced.

If there remains a fear on the part of the Hereford men that we are losing the traditional vigor, hardihood, and constitutional strength of the breed by over-refinement, then the solution of the problem should be selection from among the animals we have already, then we would retain the valuable profits which have accrued from the breeding operations of the past two decades. Resorting to the old type of bull would result in animals with half the defects and virtues of both types, a great deal of our past work would be left to do over again.

The Value of Size

It is very questionable if size by itself has any value in itself. Forty years ago the Shorthorn bull, Nels Morris, was shown at the International, and his 3,125 pounds brought much admiration. Nowadays, his place at an exhibition would be among the freaks. No intelligent breeder would be attracted by

Right and Wrong Ways of Breeding Live-Stock

WHY is it that some farmers can go along—year in and year out, making big money on their live-stock, building up splendid herds—always getting the best results from their breeding—while others seem to have "hard luck" all the time?

The answer is simple. The successful live-stock breeder knows the "tricks" of his trade. He has the "knack" of successful breeding. He knows the right methods—those that bring out all his profits. And he knows how to avoid the wrong methods—those that eat into his profits. The other blunders along, using wrong methods, making the same costly breeding mistakes each year, then blaming it all on "hard luck." Millions are lost each year just through little mistakes!

Some Examples

A Kansas farmer bought a pregnant grade cow. A few weeks later the cow aborted. Within the next three months, four other cows aborted. During the next two years, 21 of the 31 calves were premature. The milk yield was in half, sterility had increased, and he was getting weaker cows. Here's another case—A New England farmer bought a pure bred Guernsey cow for breeding purposes. He paid \$325 for her. The cow was supposed to be pregnant, as it had been bred and had not since come in heat. The farmer waited, but no calf came. He consulted a breeding expert. An examination of the breeding organs revealed disease, ovaries, with no calf in the uterus. A high priced cow, but absolutely worthless from a breeding standpoint.

Learn Right Methods in Spare Time

Think what "taking a chance" cost these two farmers! And there are countless other mistakes which you may be making every day. Why lose money through abortion—through ani-

mal dying at birth—through animals failing to breed—and through countless other causes when with a little special knowledge of correct breeding methods you could eliminate these losses and put your breeding on a profitable basis!

Why learn entirely through costly mistakes? The National School of Animal Breeding, through its remarkable home study course, is teaching hundreds of thousands how to raise better and better live stock and how to increase their profits—and it can teach you!

Course is not result of long years of experimenting by experts. Written in plain, everyday language, it covers every possible aspect of breeding. Covers the anatomy of the female, including breeding practices. Many students have gone into animal breeding and made good after taking our course. Whether you want to start your profits or increase them from the time you start the first lesson.

Send for Our Free Book

Mail coupon NOW for our course. The book is a fast check list of helpful pointers to making that you can use today. Shows pictures of breeding organs. A lot of the expert knowledge that you can use today. Also tells all about breeding. This wonderful book absolutely FREE! No obligation. No cost. Send for it today. Don't miss it. Write to: National School of Animal Breeding, Dept. 610, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

HOW
TO
BREED
LIVE
STOCK

National School of Animal Breeding
Dept. 610, Pleasant Hill, Ohio
Please send me, without cost or obligation,
your free book "How to Breed Live-Stock."

Name _____

Address _____

**ABSORBINE STOPS
LAMENESS**
from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

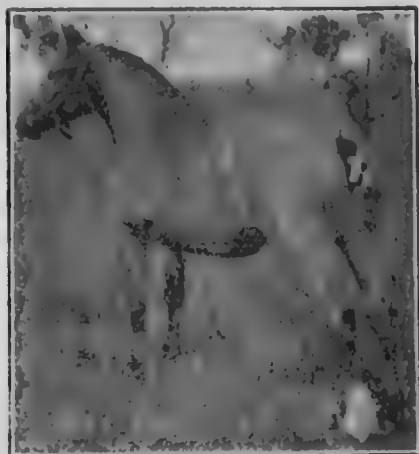
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 50c bottles to give you a trial. Guaranteed to relieve all cases of Lameness, Bone Spavin, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, Ring Bone, etc. Send 10c stamps for mailing, package to be returned. Write address plainly to Dr. B. A. Kingston, Ont.

HEREFORDS
SIMON RANCH HEREFORDS are noted for size, quality and general excellence. Bulls at head of herd: "Beau Robert," 18846; "Don Perfection," 25803. Enquiries invited. FIM BROTHERS, MEBRO, ALBERTA

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at World's Original and Greatest School, and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog. — JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 32 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Corry M. Jones, President.

Hides FUR Wool
If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to
FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON MANITOBA
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags.



Lady Wolver.

First at Brandon, Regina and Chicago International in 1918. Owned by George Rupp, Lampman, Sask.

him because he is not concerned so much by the weight of an animal as "how much did he cost to raise per hundred pounds and what is the earliest age at which he could have been most profitably disposed of as beef?" A herd of Nels Morris cattle would be a losing proposition under our conditions because of their years of slow growth and mountains of unsaleable tallow.

It is undeniable that many rangemen still call for size. In the minds of these men size is inextricably associated with constitution. It is very difficult to make some men see that a smaller animal is just as capable of withstanding the rigors of climate if he has the pale face, which is the badge of hardihood, to make them see that thrift and ruggedness can be separated from their close-companions size and bone by skillful breeding.

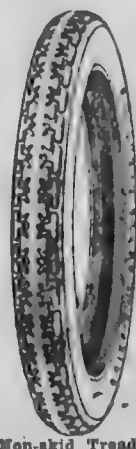
A review of the whole situation indicates to us that the American and Canadian breeders are not only right but that others must follow them or go into the discard.

Standing in the ring at Regina fair, last summer, was a party with the three beef cattle judges, Col. McEwen, an

Continued on Page 26

MALTESE CROSS TIRES

Are
**Satisfactory
Tires**



Non-skid Tread



Ribbed Tread

The increasing number of used cars equipped with new Maltese Cross Tires is a fact to ponder over. Motorists from coast to coast are realizing that Maltese Cross Tires are giving long mileage and freedom from road trouble. The word that describes them is "satisfactory."

Sold by leading dealers from coast to coast.

LOOK FOR THE MALTESE CROSS TRADE MARK ON
THE NEXT TIRE YOU BUY.

Gutta Percha & Rubber

LIMITED

Head Office and Factory

TORONTO

BRANCHES: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.

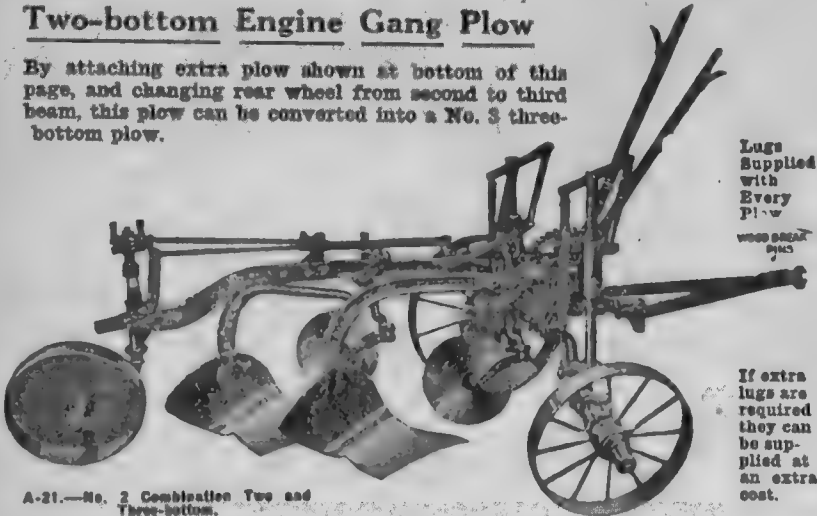
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

U.G.G. Light Tractor Gang Plows

for Fall Plowing

Two-bottom Engine Gang Plow

By attaching extra plow shown at bottom of this page, and changing rear wheel from second to third beam, this plow can be converted into a No. 3 three-bottom plow.



A-21.—No. 2 Combination Two and Three-bottom.

Lugs Supplied with Every Plow

If extra lugs are required they can be supplied at an extra cost.

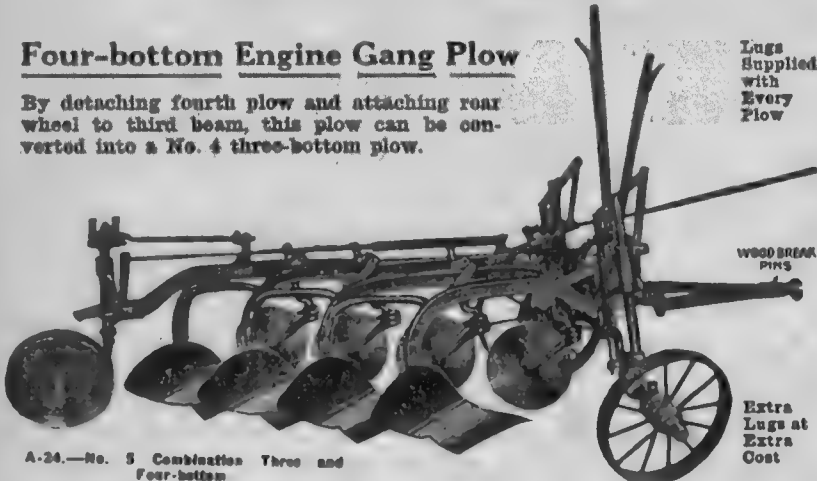
Two and Three-bottom Engine Gang Plow Prices

Catalog No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-21	No. 2 Two-bottom Engine Gang, 14-in., with No. 11 stubble bottom, heavy beam, 11 colter shank, 5-10 quick detachable shares. Weight 1,027 lbs.	203.60	208.05	210.80
A-22	No. 3 Three-bottom Engine Gang, 14-in., with No. 11 stubble bottom, heavy beam, 11 colter shank, 5-10 quick detachable shares. Weight 1,224 lbs.	245.90	251.20	254.50
	14-in. Share, soft-centre steel, 5-10 quick detachable, marks "1914." Weight 11 lbs.	5.40	5.45	5.50

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

Four-bottom Engine Gang Plow

By detaching fourth plow and attaching rear wheel to third beam, this plow can be converted into a No. 4 three-bottom plow.



A-24.—No. 5 Combination Three and Four-bottom

Lugs Supplied with Every Plow

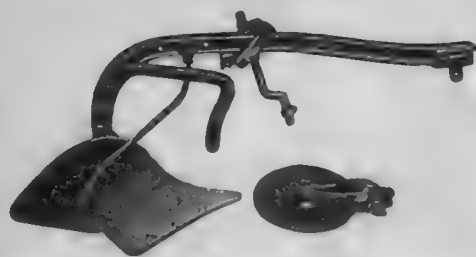
Extra Lugs at Extra Cost

Three and Four-bottom Engine Gang Plow Prices

Catalog No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-23	No. 4 Three-bottom Engine Gang, 14-in., with No. 11 stubble bottom, heavy beam, 11 colter shank, 5-10 quick detachable shares. Weight 1,228 lbs.	270.35	275.65	278.95
A-24	No. 5 Four-bottom Engine Gang, 14-in., with No. 11 stubble bottom, heavy beam, 11 colter shank, 5-10 quick detachable shares. Weight 1,420 lbs.	312.60	318.75	322.55
	14-in. Share, soft-centre steel, 5-10 quick detachable, marks "1914." Weight 11 lbs.	5.40	5.45	5.50

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

Extra Bottom that Can be Attached to Make a Four-bottom Plow or Detached to Make a Three-bottom Plow



Any of the above plows can be fitted with Flat Moldboards at an extra cost.

Catalog No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-25	Extra Bottom Beam, Braces and Colter, to convert No. 2 into No. 3, or No. 4 into No. 5, No. 11 stubble bottom, 5-10 quick detachable share. Weight 214 lbs.	42.40	43.35	43.90

U.G.G. Tractor Gangs With Tractor Hitch and Rolling Colters

are the best type of engine gangs on the market, because they are designed and built to give satisfactory service with any make or size of tractor. They were not designed for use with any particular tractor. Owing to the large number of types and sizes of small tractors now on the market, the farmer has a large selection to choose from. No matter what his choice in size or model is, he can purchase a U.G.G. Power-lift Plow that will give him the best work and most satisfactory service obtainable.

U.G.G. Power-Lift Plows

are built with high-arched, heavy, high-carbon steel beams, heavy steel standards, and are fitted with our special U.G.G. No. 11 stubble bottoms, with high-tempered, soft-centre steel boards and shares. All bottoms are fitted with quick detachable shares. The power-lift is operated from land wheel. This wheel has a five-inch face, which increases the traction in soft or loose soil. The lift is very simple, few parts to wear or get out of order. The complete operation of raising the plow is made with one-half turn of the traction or land wheel, and is lowered by one-half turn of the same wheel. This feature raises U.G.G. Plows out of the ground in one-half the distance of travel that is required with other designs of lift. This also applies when starting in at end of furrow, the plow being forced into the ground to the desired depth before power attachment becomes disengaged. Much evenness can be obtained in this way than with plows that have to depend on suction to enter the ground. With the use of connecting rod from power-lift to lifting arm on rear axle, the rear plow is raised the same height as the front, giving plenty of clearance for turning in loose or rough land. By means of adjusting rod, the desired lead can be given to rear wheel. There is also an adjustment on the rear axle for setting wheel up to land side of furrow, insuring light draft and even plowing.

When Shipping Out your Car of Grain see that your Bill of Lading reads—

Advise
United Grain Growers Ltd.

The Tractor Hitch

is the double-bar type, both bars being adjustable, the hitch being attached to plow with two upright clevises, which allows the hitch to be raised or lowered. The angle-steel draw-bar on front of plow to which these clevises are attached has a number of holes allowing wide range of adjustment for aligning plow to suit the different styles of tractors. Each hitch is equipped with break pins for protecting plow on stony ground. Three lifting springs relieve the strain on the traction or land wheel when raising the plow out of the ground. Each plow is supplied with hand-lifting bar for raising or lowering plow when not in motion, a feature which cannot be used on other styles of power-lift plows. Breaker bottoms can be supplied in place of the regular stubble bottoms, or as extras when required.

Convertible Bottoms

No. 2.—Two-bottom Gang can be converted into a three-bottom gang.

No. 3.—Three-bottom Gang can be converted into a two-bottom gang.

No. 4.—Three-bottom Gang can be converted into a four-bottom gang.

No. 5.—Four-bottom Gang can be converted into a three-bottom gang.

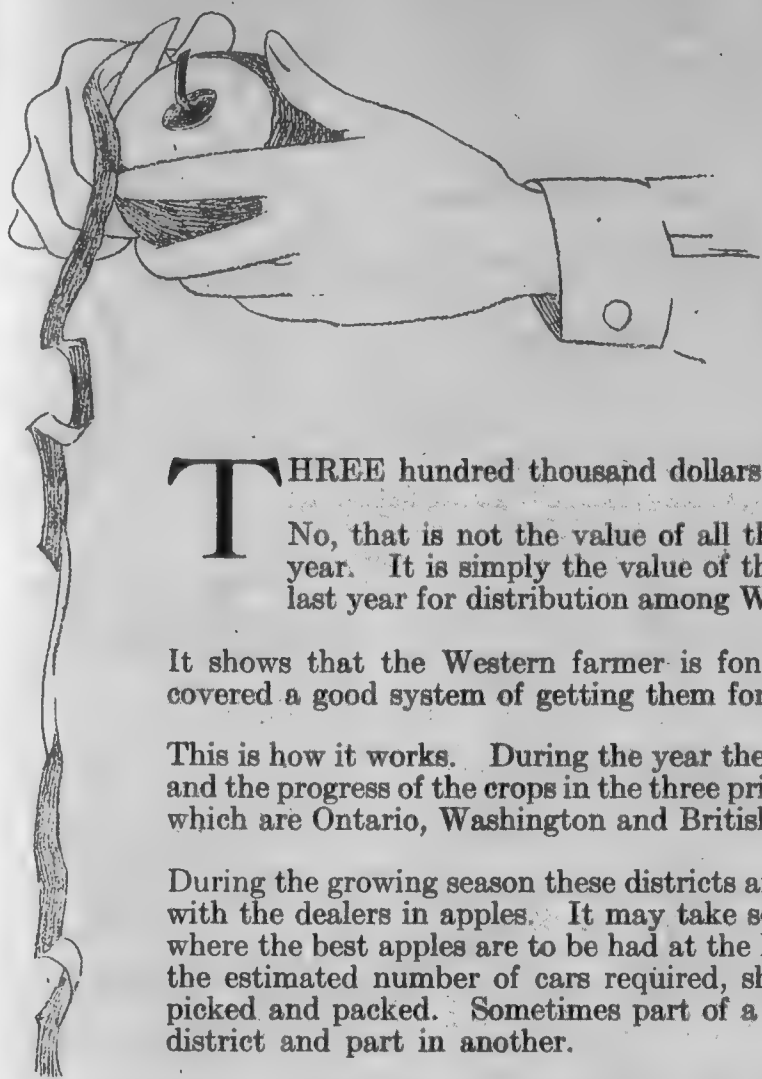
NOTE.—No. 3 cannot be converted into a four-bottom, neither can No. 4 be converted into a two-bottom.

Save on Freight by Ordering from a U.G.G. branch nearest your station

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG
REGINA
SASKATOON
CALGARY
EDMONTON



Apples

THREE hundred thousand dollars worth of apples.

No, that is not the value of all the apples used in Western Canada during a year. It is simply the value of the apples handled by United Grain Growers last year for distribution among Western farmers.

It shows that the Western farmer is fond of apples. It shows, too, that he has discovered a good system of getting them for himself through his company.

This is how it works. During the year the company watches the fruit markets closely, and the progress of the crops in the three principal districts that supply Western Canada, which are Ontario, Washington and British Columbia.

During the growing season these districts are visited and discussions held on the ground with the dealers in apples. It may take several visits before the company determines where the best apples are to be had at the lowest price. Finally a contract is made for the estimated number of cars required, shipment to begin as soon as the apples are picked and packed. Sometimes part of a season's requirements are purchased in one district and part in another.

Then the company have upwards of two hundred cars of apples contracted for which must be sold. Grain Growers' Associations and U.F.A. Locals are at once notified of the kind of apples that can be supplied and the price. By return mail orders begin to come in from the Associations which have handled U.G.G. apples in the past. Other Associations take a little longer, in order to enquire from all their members and make sure that a car can be handled.

At other points the Elevator Agents arrange with their customers to bring in and distribute a car.

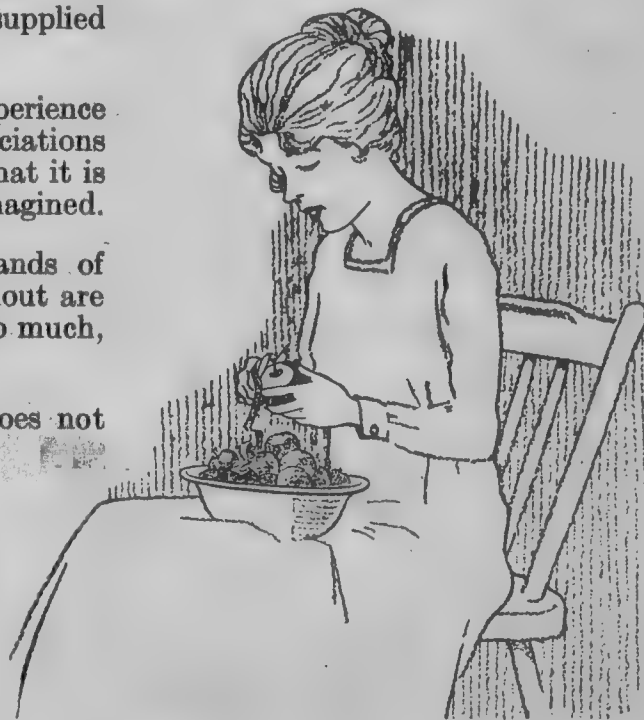
From these orders shipping instructions are given to the loading point. Then a man from the Company's Traffic Department gets on the job. He supervises the loading and shipping and then sees that the car gets forward to destination as quickly as possible.

The important thing is to get the apples delivered before it is too cold to handle them with safety. The Traffic Department man sees that refrigerator cars with heating equipment are supplied when required.

The whole business is handled quickly, but experience makes it run easily. And each year the new Associations that undertake to handle a car of apples discover that it is much easier and more satisfactory than they had imagined.

This co-operative distribution means that thousands of farm homes which would otherwise have to go without are able to have apples. Otherwise they would cost too much, or might not be brought into a district at all.

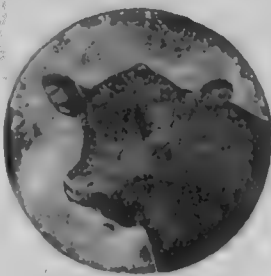
It means satisfaction to all concerned, for who does not love an apple?



Aberdeen-Angus Dispersion

at Mitchell, S. D., Tuesday,
October 7, 1919

69 HEAD
12 Bulls, 57 Cows



South Dakota-Bred-and-Raised

Great Opportunity for the Canadian West!

Families represented: Blackbirds, Prides of Aberdeen, Drummin Lucys, and other popular strains.

This is the greatest opportunity that has been offered the North-west to purchase such a large number of high-class breeding stock of the Grand Champion Beef Breed. Only the necessity of moving to a newer part of the state following the sale of my farm is causing this dispersion at this time. This is my first sale and everything is included.

We have used the best bulls obtainable, strengthening the herd in early years by purchases at the Chicago International. The bulls are outstanding and will make great herd-headers for any range or farm herd in the Northwest. The cows are a wonderful lot, noted for size, smoothness, longevity and prolificacy.

Mr. E. T. Davis will represent the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association at this sale.

Write for Catalog immediately.

L. J. Teesdale, Plankinton, S. D.

South Dakota Circuit—Oct. 8, J. E. Speirs, Bee Heights; Oct. 9, Escher and Ryan, at Mitchell; Oct. 10, J. W. Dickens and Son, Worthing; 190 head in four days.

English Bulls and Hereford Type

Continued from Page 24

Angus breeder; John B. Thomson, president of the American Shorthorn Association; and John Van Natta, whose family name is inseparably connected with Hereford history on this side of the Atlantic. During the intervals between classes they were twittering each other with the defects of each respective opponents' breed and lauding the excellencies of their own. Mr. Van Natta had just picked Cook's Panama 81st out of a big class of splendid growthy bulls to lead the junior yearlings. Now Panama 81st was one of the best males of the fair circuit and was made junior champion repeatedly even though he is only a baby. He is a good representative of the American type, thickly fleshed along the back, robust, yet refined, growthy but not the biggest kind; one that would produce early maturing steers which would kill out very profitably. The Shorthorn man immediately claimed him as a typical Shorthorn masquerading with a white face, and would not have it otherwise. This is eloquent testimony to the fact that men from all camps, black and roan, and Hereford, are striving for the one ideal, the most profitable market type, and for the good of their own breeds it is very well that they do so, instead of jealously preserving unimportant characteristics which happened to be the pride of the progenitors of the breed.

Screenings Available

In order to relieve the feed situation this year the Livestock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are distributing a product which they call standard stock food. This is being offered in bulk, unground, at \$25 per ton, or in sacks, ground, \$32 per ton, f.o.b. Fort William. Orders will not be accepted for less than a car load. Minimum car load of unground screenings is 28 tons, and of the ground material 25 tons. Sales are made strictly on a basis of sight draft with a bill of lading attached, payable on arrival of car at destination.

Standard stock food is a by-product of wheat elevators, sometimes known as "buckwheat screenings," because buckwheat seeds usually predominate. Formerly, screenings were shipped in bulk from elevators and regraded by buyers who used separate grades to excellent advantage. It is now separated at the elevator into the following components:—

1. Scalpings, five per cent. to 35 per cent. This grade is subject to further re-cleaning, and in most cases, includes largely the commercial grades of wheat, oats and other coarse grains.
2. Succotash flax, two per cent to seven per cent. This is about one-third flax seed of good commercial grade.
3. Blackseeds, 15 per cent to 70 per cent. This varies in composition as in quality, but is composed largely of seeds from pig-weed, lambs-quarter and the mustards. All these seeds are useless, and the latter are distinctly objectionable in feeds, adding thereto a bitter flavor which makes the food most unpalatable. Blackseeds must be removed in order to make screenings a good stock food.
4. Re-cleaned screenings (standard stock food, buckwheat screenings), ten per cent to 35 per cent.

Re-Cleaned Screenings, Composition of
This product, now available in large quantities for Canadian stockmen, may vary somewhat in character, but is fairly uniform, and wherever used is providing an excellent feed. The average composition of many samples used is as follows:—

Broken and shrunken wheat	46.1 per cent.
Wild buckwheat	37.1
Wild oats	8.6
Oats	1.0
Flax	0.1
Chaff	5.65
Mustard	0.70
Other seeds	0.65

The actual percentage contained of wheat and buckwheat varies more than in the case of the other constituents. Both, however, are of high food value.

A fair chemical analysis of re-cleaned screenings may show as follows:—

Protein	14 per cent.
Fat	5
Fibre	8

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up.....\$10,000,000
Reserve Funds.....17,000,000
Total Assets over.....470,000,000

This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of over 500 branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a

Complete Banking Service

to the Canadian Farmer, Rancher, Dairyman, etc.

Farmers' Accounts Solicited

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For deep wells, get Cater's Fig. 780.

So easy to put in and so easy to repair.

A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock.

Write for Catalogue G. Address:—

Dept. G,
H. CATER BRANDON, MAN.

Cure Spavin

Ringsome, Sweeney, Curb, Suck and Filled Hocks by treating your horse with "Sore Cure," the new scientific remedy.

Injected, not rubbed in—no blistering or firing—no stiff joints. Easy to use and quick in action. Bottle containing 10 "Sore Cure" treatments and 10 "Sore Cure" syringes for sale at 10¢ each. Order today. Back if treatment fails. Order today. Stockman's Home Remedy Co., Bismarck, N.D.

Oxford Down Sheep

America's Pioneer Flock

Present offering, 50 Shearing Rams of best breeding; 40 Shearing Ewes, and a few two shears. Also a number of strong, good quality Ram Lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.—HENRY ARBELL & SON, 70 Baity Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

TOWER FARM CHAMPION OXFORDS

Offering fine bunch of Shearing and Two Shear Rams; also Lambs of both sexes, and Breeding Ewes of choice breeding and quality.

E. BARBOUR and SONS, W.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

Chester White Swine

We are offering for sale at present 250 Bess. Sows (bred or open), GHs and Weaning Pigs. This is the best chance offered to Canadian stockmen to obtain stock from such famous prize winners as Big Bear Chief, Wonder Chief, Iowa Chief, White Rock Jr., and Longfellow Medallion. Size, quality and prolificacy have been our life-long aim. Write for prices.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARM, Bridgewater, Iowa

In the seven fat years

the wise farmer prepares for the lean years that are sure to follow. Seven fat years for farmers are here. May the "good times" continue for seven times seven years.

An increasing number of farmers are investing their surplus money in Imperial Endowment Policies. They are taking no chances on the future. We think they are wise. Don't you?

Would you like to make sure that, come what may, you will be independent in your old age? Then fill up and mail the coupon below and we'll tell you how to do it.

Name.....Age.....
Address.....
Occupation.....Married or Single.....

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

Perfect VICTOR RECORDS

Sent
By Mail
To Any Address

Any record listed in Canada. Delivery
Guaranteed.

McLean
& CO. LIMITED

The West's Greatest Music House

Dept. G
329 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG, MAN.

EVEN TO THE KID

NORTHERN

Guaranteed

**Shirts and
Overalls**

Just like Dad's—
for work or play
—give freedom of
movement and
room to grow.

The Northern Shirt
Co. Limited
WINNIPEG



20

Northern
PRAIRIE
SPECIAL
LOT SIZE

Live Poultry and Eggs

WANTED

Old Hens, per lb. 22-24c
Spring Chickens, Highest Market Price
Old Roosters, any age, per lb. 18-20c
Ducks, old, per lb. 20c
Young Ducks, Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb. 24-25c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Eggs, per doz. 45c

We prepay crates and cases to any part
of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money
orders mailed daily. Write for prices.
Goods must be in good marketable con-
dition.

Standard Produce Co.
63 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

It will be seen that re-cleaned screen-
ings shows a higher analysis in both
protein and fat than either wheat or
domesticated buckwheat. The fibre
content is reasonably low.

Grinding Screenings

The complete elevator screenings may
contain such a dangerously high per-
centage of weed seeds that grinding
would be imperative in order to prevent
the spreading of noxious weeds. This
applies also, though in lesser degree,
to the re-cleaned screenings, and it
is distinctly advisable that this product
be ground finely even where intended
for sheep or poultry.

It is practically impossible to grind
complete elevator screenings sufficiently
fine in the ordinary grinder to destroy
all of the smaller seeds. Re-cleaned
screenings, however, from which the
greater part of the small seeds have
been removed, may be safely used after
being subject to fine grinding or grind-
ing. That this feature of fine pulver-
izing is highly important, will be ap-
preciated by owners of clean farms.

Buckwheat Screenings

The prospective purchaser of this
material must not be misguided by its
appearance either whole or ground. The
unground product would seem to contain
an alarming quantity of wild buck-
wheat. This weed seed has, however,
a feeding value almost equal to that of
the cultivated variety. In the ground
form the meal is very dark in appear-
ance, due entirely to the color of the
wild buckwheat.

A series of experiments to determine
the feeding value of standard stock
food, carried out by the Dominion ex-
perimental farms gives the following
conclusions:—

1. Is an excellent feed for swine ex-
cept in the case of very young or
weaned pigs. It may have a value of
from \$45 to \$60 per ton when compared
with standard hog-foods.

2. Is a high-class feed for dairy cat-
tle, and may have a value of from \$35
to \$50 per ton when compared with
other feeds.

3. Has given very satisfactory results
with fattening steers fed with or with-
out other meals and grains.

4. For fattening lambs has proven
fully as valuable as for fattening hogs.
The prospects for obtaining mill
feeds throughout the coming season are
not very re-assuring. It is reported
that some of the larger mills are ex-
periencing difficulty in obtaining suffi-
cient wheat to enable them to fill
their contracts, and that a number of
mills will be compelled to cease opera-
tions when their present stocks of
grain are exhausted. In view of these
conditions the question of obtaining
supplies of feed with which to carry
on feeding operations until the new
crop is available, is a matter that should
receive immediate consideration.

Enquiries for information or orders
should be sent to R. V. Allen, Chief
Feed Division, Livestock Branch,
Ottawa.

Colts After Weaning

Carefully kept records reveal the fact
that colts attain more than one-half their
entire growth during their first year.
This being the case it becomes plain that
liberal feeding must do its share if a colt
is to develop great size and substance.
Colts as a rule do well enough so long as
they are nursing, but too often, after
they are weaned, their gains are too
greatly reduced for the reason that there-
after they are no longer properly nour-
ished. To reach proper growth after
they are weaned they should be fed grain.
In fact, they should be eating grain before
they are weaned.

They will take to it readily, if it is
placed where they can reach it, or if the
feed boxes from which the mares eat are
low enough so they can reach them. A
grain mixture of corn, oats and bran, with
a trace of oil meal added, makes a good
feed for colts, using 35 pounds each of
the corn and oats, 20 pounds of bran and
10 pounds of oil meal for each 100 pounds
of feed. In addition to this they should
have good grass pasture when in season.
Both pure clover and alfalfa hay are also
good for colts, and those who have them
need not hesitate to let the colts have all
they will eat. For weaning a colt about
three months old keep on with a certain
amount of milk every day; give about



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material—out in the barn—down in the cellar—up in the attic.

Don't risk "I-told-you-so"—avoid it with Daylo.

Cut out the matches, the candle, and the lantern—and the grave
risk of fire that goes with them.

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medal design in
the dealer's window;
he will have the
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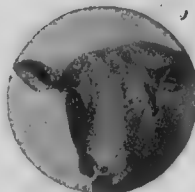


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Mature Stallions ready for heavy breeding season, and the younger ages. Grown ourselves
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Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle,
Horses, Farm Implements, etc.

at my Farm, 1 mile N. and 1 mile
E. of Bradwardine, Man., on

Thursday, 16th Oct. 1919

In addition to the usual implements, etc., and Horses, there will
be offered 16 head of Pure-bred Registered Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle, comprising 2 Bulls, 6 Cows, 2 Two-year-old Heifers, and
6 Calves. These cattle are of the best of blood and breeding.

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

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HAMIOTA, MAN.
Auctioneers.

D. RUSE
BRADWARDINE, Man.
PROPRIETOR

Remember the Date—
October 20-22

National Educational Conference

at Winnipeg

PROMINENT SPEAKERS—LIVE SUBJECTS

In advance of the definitive program in the form in which it will be issued at the time of the Conference, the Convening Committee announces that the following items are definitely assured:—

- 1.—Salutatory Addresses—By His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and His Worship C. F. Gray, Winnipeg.
- 2.—"The Lessons of the War for Canadian Education," Hon. Dr. Gedy, Minister of Education, Ontario.
- 3.—"The School and the Development of Moral Purpose," Dr. Theodore Soares, Professor of Religious Education, University of Chicago.
- 4.—"The Development of a National Character Through Education," Sir Robert Falconer, President University of Toronto.
- 5.—"The Essential Factors of Education," Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Ontario Department of Education.
- 6.—"The Boy Scout Movement as an Auxiliary to the School in Moral Training," Dr. James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts.
- 7.—"Methods and Ideals of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Groups," Taylor Statton, National Secretary, Boys' Work Department of the Y.M.C.A.
- 8.—"The Function of the Public School in Character Formation," Dr. J. F. White, Principal Ottawa Normal School.
- 9.—"Education and Reconstruction," Peter Wright, British Seamen's Union.
- 10.—"The Basis of Moral Teaching," Michael O'Brien, Toronto, Ont.
- 11.—"The School and Industrial Relationships," Dr. Sussallie, President University of Washington.
- 12.—"The School and Democracy," President John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.
- 13.—"The School and the Newer Citizens of Canada," Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Director of Education among New Canadians, Regina, Sask.
- 14.—"The Interest of the State in Character Education," Dr. Milton Fairchild, Washington, D.C.

The task of initiating discussions has been assigned to persons representative of all parts of Canada. Among those definitely secured at this date in this connection are:

Dr. Clarence McKinnon, Principal Pine Hill College, Halifax, N.S.; Prof. H. T. J. Coleman, Dean of Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; J. J. Tompkins, Esq., Vice-president, University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; Very Rev. Dean Llywdd, All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. H. P. Whidden, M.P., Brandon, Man.; Prof. Iva H. Martin, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.; Prof. W. H. Alexander, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; R. W. Craig, K.C., President, Winnipeg Canadian Club and Chairman Winnipeg School Board; Dr. John MacKay, Westminster Hall, Vancouver, B.C.; R. L. Torrance, Manager Royal Bank, Guelph, Ont.; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., Lethbridge, Alta.; W. McL. Davidson, M.P.P., Editor, Calgary Albertan, Calgary, Alta.; W. G. Raymond, Esq., Post Master, Brantford, Ont.; Prof. O. B. Sissons, Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Sisler, Principal Stratheona School, Winnipeg.

Delegates to the Conference should make their hotel reservations immediately.

The following committees are at your services:—

Reception, Entertainment, Transportation, Hotel Accommodation.

Address all Communications to

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

half a pint of oats twice a day with a couple of pounds of hay; this to be increased gradually day by day.

Neglect on the part of the farmer to produce the maximum growth is often the cause of inability to market them profitably at maturity. The markets are always supplied with underweights and lacking in first-class heavy drafts. I need hardly add that horsemen cannot secure large size in colts simply by feeding them well; they must be of the right kind of parent stock. And this applies to the mares as well as the sires.—Hugh Bailey Thomas, Jr.

In the States Too

Stockmen and farmers in the seriously drought-stricken area of Montana and adjoining states, where feed crops and pastures have failed for lack of rainfall, are being given some relief through well-organized and co-operative efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture and State officials. The department representatives designated to investigate conditions state that of the 100,000 farmers in Montana, 20 per cent. have failed to make a crop this year, and thousands of stockmen are taking advantage of the reduced freight rates offered by railroads in that territory to ship their cattle to parts of the United States where feed and pasture are available. One of the most recent developments in the relief work is the establishment of the department's emergency office at Billings, Mont., with Prof. C. N. Arnett as the department western field agent in charge.

It is estimated that 600,000 to 700,000 cattle will be shipped out of the state. Approximately 50 per cent. of these represent the normal shipment. Stockmen are being advised to dispose of their steers, old fat cows, yearlings and two-year-old steers and heifers where necessary, keeping at home cows with calves. No figures are available regarding the aggregate number of sheep to be moved out, but it is believed that sheep will suffer less than cattle.

Figures recently supplied by the Market Department of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Wash., show that it costs \$125 to land cattle in France, after paying transportation, feed, insurance and labor. Shipping live cattle from the Argentine to Antwerp cost \$180 for mature animals and \$90 for calves. While there are no figures to hand, it seems to us that French abattoirs paid in the neighborhood of 350 francs or \$70 say, for mules sold them from the veterinary hospitals. Wild ponies would occupy less shipping space possibly, but they would be harder to handle.

In Livestock Circles

Dispersal Sale of Angus Cattle

There will be a sale at the farm of D. Ruse, Bradwarding, Manitoba, on the 16th of October, when 16 head of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, comprising two bulls, six cows, two two-year-old heifers and six calves (four heifers and two bulls).

Mr. Ruse has rented his farm and is leaving the district, hence this sale. At the head of his herd is the four-year-old bull, Harold of Riverview, 10156, bred by James D. McGregor, of Brandon, and purchased from James Turner, Carroll, Manitoba. The sire of Harold of Riverview is Rugby Lad, while his dam is Glencar-nock Essence, by the imported bull, Just Jushurun of Morloch. There is also a yearling, Prince of Grandview, by the aforementioned bull. Among the females are some good cows bred by John D. Larkin, Queenstown, Ont., and sired by such sires as Rosard of Malsmore, Imp.; Prince Bravo, Imp.; and some others bred by John Henry, Oak River, Man., sired by Ned of Elmlawn, Audubon, and two two-year-old heifers bred by Douglas Ruse, by the bull Herald of Riverview.

The cattle are in good, thrifty condition, every animal is a choice one, and every pedigree is along well-known blood lines.

The Grain Growers' Guide.

This is a good opportunity to secure choice breeding stock, and we would ask our readers not to forget the day of the sale—Thursday, October 16, 1919.

Notable Sale of Angus Cattle

A sale of special interest to Aberdeen-Angus men will be held at Kershaw's farm, Muskogee, Okla., on November 5, 1919 when there will be sold 40 cows with calves at foot and 25 young cows and yearling heifers, as well as five head of young bulls. These females have all been re-bred or bred to the Canadian and U.S. grand champion bull, Plowman, or to Ben Hur of Lone Dell, the 2,500-pound grand champion, or to Blackcapper of Leaside, or to Inverne of Rosemere, nine times state fair champion, by Oakdale Quiet Lad.

Many of the females run close around 1,600 to 1,800 pounds, and are of a type which will uphold the high standard of the Kershaw herd of Angus cattle. The five bulls are a notable lot, and some of them are out of the best show cows in the herd. A special offer to Canadian purchasers is made whereby the freight is paid on car-load lots to Canada. Those of our readers who followed any of the Western Canadian fairs this summer, will remember this good show herd, which, besides capturing both male and female grand championships on Plowman and Twinburn Pride V., also won innumerable first, second and special prizes. Write for catalogs and further information to L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., and remember date of sale, November 5.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders are to be given a big selection to choose from in the sale circuit arranged throughout South Dakota this fall. On four consecutive days, from October 7 to 10, 1919 head of Daddies will go under the hammer. The big sale will be on the first day at Mitchell, S.D., where the herd of L. J. Teesdale, numbering 69 head, will be dispersed. Our field representative has just returned from an extended trip through the corn belt states, and he characterizes these cattle as a wonderful lot. The most noteworthy feature of livestock expansion in the prairie provinces has been the great increase in the number of small pure-bred herds which are being established. Sale circuits such as this, afford great opportunities to those who stand in need of breeding stock, as the range of choice is so great and every need can be filled at some time during the four days; no buyer need return empty-handed. At the Teesdale sale everything must go so that some tested females of known breeding value will be obtainable for those who are laying plans for the future.

Western Winnings at the Canadian National

At the Canadian National Exhibition which closed at Toronto, recently, it will interest our readers to know that the line-up of Shorthorns was one of the finest ever gathered together in Canada. There were a large number of Shorthorn exhibitors and among them were John G. Barron, Carberry, Man., and J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont., both of these men just fresh from the Western Canadian Summer Circuit.

In the class for bulls three-year-old and over, Barron's Lancaster Lord, grand champion at many of the western fairs this summer, went down to second place before George Gier's Escana Champion. In two-year-olds, Watt was fourth and fifth on Gainford Sultan and Marquis Supreme. In senior yearlings Barron was second on Star of Hope. In junior yearlings Watt was third on Gainford Monarch. In junior calves Barron was third and sixth on Selection and Red Knight.

In the aged class for females Barron was first on Fairview Baroness Queen; Watt was second on Duchess of Gloster 79th and third on Countess Selina 4th. In two-year-olds, Watt's Gainford Belle was first, with Barron second and third on Oakland Baroness and Cicely's Gem, and Watt again fourth on Lady Gainford. In the senior yearling class Barron had an outstanding winner in Lavender 47th, which was afterwards made junior and grand champion. In junior yearlings Barron was fourth on Jubilee Queen 5th, while in calves he came to the top with Rosa Hope 20th, with Watt fifth on Famous Bloom 2nd. In junior calves Watt was third and fourth on Lady Duchess and Diamond 32nd.

Watt won the graded herd with Barron second, while the junior herd went to Barron with Watt fourth. The get of sire class was won by Watt with Barron second, while in progeny of cow class, first and third went to Barron and sixth to Watt. In class for best four calves, Barron was third, while he won the breeder's herd class. The senior champion female was Gainford Belle, owned by Watt, while the

Continued on Page 43



Young Hereford Stock Belonging to O. J. L. Field and Sons, Moosomin, Sask. Though not in show condition these calves are choicely bred.

National Industrial Conference

What Was Accomplished By the Get-Together at Ottawa—By Alan Longstaff

THE harmony of the final session of the National Industrial Conference, which closed on September 20, was marred by a clash which, for a few moments at least, threatened to assume rather ugly proportions. Otherwise there had been good feeling and almost complete harmony between the groups, despite their differences of opinion on the many controversial subjects debated.

The Eight-Hour Day

After the introduction of separate reports from the representatives of the various groups on the committee in regard to hours of labor, John W. Bruce, a Toronto union man, spoke in support of the labor report, which urged legislation providing the eight-hour day without waiting for any further investigations. The employers, on the other hand, favored a full investigation before any legislation was proceeded with. Labor thought there had been sufficient investigations and wanted the law first, then if it was found that certain industries should be exempted, provision for that exemption could be made.

Mr. Bruce said much comment had been made on the amity existing between the two sides of the House on the various questions. "These things on which we have agreed will have a certain moral value," he said, "but they will be useless in allaying the industrial unrest if they have not some really practical result. It was hoping, at least, that this conference would have endorsed the report of the royal commission in its entirety, and have gone on record in favor of an eight-hour day."

Later, Mr. Bruce said, "If we are to have a higher type of civilization, human beings must not be sacrificed for the development of an unjust economic system. While men are out of work and are unable to secure work, the hours of labor are all too long and we must at least attempt to adjust that condition."

"You ask yourself why this revolutionary thought? Revolutionary thought is born of the injustice of the present economic situation. We have an intolerable condition among the workers and they intend to see the new order of society; they intend to see that the worker has a new status in industry and an opportunity for a higher and a better life. We must appeal to reason. We must at least attempt to establish fixed standards under which men, women and children might be employed."

Mr. Bruce urged employers to have no fear of the labor unions, and in regard to radicalism said, "The radical opinions expressed by many men today, and which are to be found in operation in certain sections of the country, are generally engendered by the radical action of employers, not only here but the world over."

Mr. Parsons Drops a Bomb-shell

These statements found no challenger until S. B. Parsons, a Toronto manufacturer, rose to speak, and in dealing with the present industrial unrest Mr. Parsons dropped a verbal bomb-shell on the otherwise peaceable gathering. He argued that the Mathers' commission had only hurriedly skimmed the country, and had not had time to sufficiently consider the whole questions before they brought in their report. He, therefore, supported the resolution of the employers, favoring further investigation. Shortening the hours of labor was still largely an experimental matter, said Mr. Parsons.

In order to make progress on this or any other problem, Mr. Parsons urged that there could never be progress "as long as we are simply opposed to each other. Progress must come about by goodwill, and so far as labor unrest is concerned, I make the statement in all kindness, that if it were not for paid agitators throughout this entire country I do not believe we would have as much industrial unrest as we have."

There were loud protestations from the labor delegates, and Mr. Parsons said he could prove his assertion, "I

can take industries here, there and everywhere," he said, "and I can go among the different workers and find a spirit of harmony; but outside of that industry there is some peculiar cause at work which disturbs them altogether. There are grievances that ought to be made right, but we have fancied grievances. There are things which ought to be righted, but that does not mean that we are to over-turn the whole of our organized society and government. That thing has been tried, and, if I understand the feeling of the people of Canada today, they say 'We will have none of it: we have a right to say something about these things.'"

Mr. Parsons closed by again expressing the hope that the representatives of both parties would get closer together for their common benefit.

Mr. Bruce was on his feet instantly, "In referring to paid agitators is Mr. Parsons attempting to cast a reflection on a number of us who are paid officers of various organizations?"

Mr. Parsons: "I would like to answer that question by saying that I have no idea who are paid agitators." He continued that if all labor men were of the calibre of Tom Moore, the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, there would be little trouble with them.

Mr. Moore, rising, suggested that although the time for adjournment had arrived the matter be left open until this had been settled, and demanded that Mr. Parsons make a retraction so far as "paid agitators" were concerned. There had been statements which would lead one to believe that the eight-hour day would mean the over-turning of society. If labor sought to over-turn society, said Mr. Moore, they would not be members of the international trades union movement, but would belong to the One Big Union. The trades union movement had stood as a bulwark between the over-turning of society and sensible evolution during the past year. In regard to the eight-hour day, the workers said, "Give us legislation and don't offer us a commission on this," said Mr. Moore, in closing.

There was further discussion on the resolutions, and before the close of the conference Mr. Parsons rose and expressed his regret that his remarks should have led to the feeling which had arisen from them. He then asked that any reference in his address to paid agitators be expunged from the records of the conference, and this was subsequently done.

Work of the Conference

What the conference accomplished may be briefly set forth as follows:—

1. Made three separate reports on the question of the eight-hour day and 44-hour week as follows:—

(a) Employers recommended that a royal commission comprising all parties concerned should thoroughly investigate the whole matter and report as early as possible.

(b) Labor recommended that the eight-hour day be put into effect at once, with the reservation that if later it could be shown that certain industries should be exempted, that exemption be granted.

(c) Third group recommended that in all industries where the work day now comprises eight hours or less, the eight-hour day apply, and that a commission enquire into the feasibility of applying a similar law to other industries, due regard to be given to the curtailment of production.

2. Made two separate reports on the questions of employees' right to organize; recognition of unions and collective bargaining, as follows:—

(a) Employers reported admitting the right to organize any lawful association, but maintaining that the principle of the "open shop" be not endangered, and that employers should not be compelled to negotiate except with their own employees.

(b) Employees did not insist on the "closed shop" principle unless so provided in agreements. They added a suggestion that it be made unlawful to discharge an employee merely because

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in your home makes it possible for you and your children to have at all times the wonderful march music that has inspired the world.

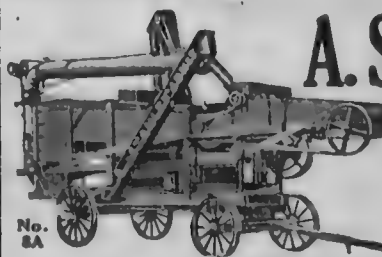
Wherever you live—on the farm or in town—let the New Edison bring the parade, with all its glamour, into your living room, every instrument, every note as clear as a real band—thanks to the genius of Thomas A. Edison.

We have a wonderful story about the New Edison in a beautiful book that you should have. It is called "Edison and Music". Write for it. We shall also send "What the Critics Say".

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We have a threshing machine for any engine from 8 H.P. up to 30 H.P.

The time is passing. Snow time soon. Are you threshed or still waiting? Order your outfit now. Immediate shipment and no more need to worry. You won't have

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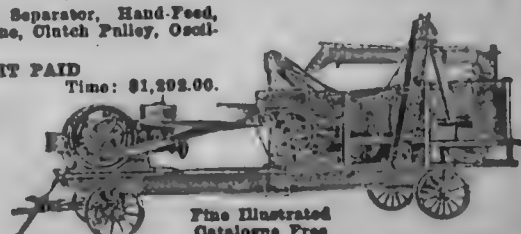
No. 4—Combination 22-36 Separator, Hand-Feed, Wind Stacker, 11 H.P. Engine, Clutch Pulley, Oscillating Magneto, all Belts.

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No. 4A—Same as above, but with Self-feeder, instead of Hand-feed.

Time: \$1,298.00.

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Capacity, about 700 wheat and 1,200 oats per day.



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ADAMS Chiclets

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he or she belonged to a labor union, or for legitimate union activity in working hours.

3. Agreed on the desirability of unification of the existing labor laws of the various provinces and of the Dominion.

4. Unanimously recommended the formation of a bureau to investigate the feasibility of industrial councils and to promote their application wherever desired.

5. Agreed upon the necessity of a minimum wage for all women and children, and suggested that a royal commission take up the question of a minimum wage for unskilled male workers.

6. Urged the appointment of a board to inquire into and report on the advisability of state insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity; old age pensions and widows' pensions.

7. Urged greater activity in the matter of improving housing conditions throughout the Dominion.

8. Advised that an inquiry be held into the advisability of adopting the proportional representation system.

9. Passed a resolution calling for equal opportunities for all children in the matter of education; for free compulsory education up to the age of 14.

10. Passed a resolution calling for freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

General Satisfaction Expressed
Among the delegates on both sides

of the house there was a general expression of satisfaction towards the close of the conference. They felt that labor and capital had got closer together during their week of conference than they had ever done before, and as more than one member of the conference expressed it, each side would have been willing to give way even more than they had done, were it not for the fact that they were present in the capacity of delegates and had to consider those whom they represented. As it was, the government had the views of both sides before them, and there would be something concrete on which to base further legislation affecting labor questions.

At the close of the business the provincial premiers and Senator Robertson, minister of labor, expressed their pleasure at the results attained. The provincial representatives assured the convention that their respective governments would give every co-operation in carrying out the recommendations of the conference as far as they could. Senator Robertson, on behalf of the government, thanked the delegates for their attendance and urged that they get together again of their own initiative. Then the government representatives would be glad to attend, he said, and sit in "No man's land" between the two parties, to listen to the various suggestions on which they could base their further action.

O. R. Gould for Assiniboia

Nomination Made at the Carlyle Convention for the By-election in That Constituency

AT the convention of the Saskatchewan Dominion Grain Growers' organized movement for political action in the constituency of Assiniboia, for the choice of a candidate for the by-election in that constituency made necessary by the removal of J. G. Turfiff, from the House of Commons, at Ottawa, to the senate, which convention was held on Thursday last, September 25, O. R. Gould was chosen, on the fifth ballot.

Accredited delegates to the number of 490 and 240 registered visitors crowded the skating rink. Eighteen nominations were made, two of which were withdrawn, and balloting proceeded with 16 in the field, 13 of whom were farmers, and three Presbyterian ministers.

Among the delegates to the convention were two who were members of the unionist executive in the election of 1917. While the great majority of the delegates were farmers there were also a number of merchants, workingmen, clergymen and others from the towns and villages, showing that the grain growers were succeeding in their plan of attracting others who believe in the principles of the organized farmers' political movement.

About 15 per cent. of the delegates were women. The policy of canvassing the whole constituency for contributions to the campaign fund showed itself a great success as \$5,791.42 had already been received in cash, and there was much more to come, and as a matter of fact it is learned that 9,000 subscriptions have been received varying from \$1.00 to \$25.

Only Subscribers Vote

Only subscribers could vote on the choice of delegates to the convention, one delegate being allowed for every ten contributors. The raising of campaign funds in this way is a vitally important political change, as it ensures a greater interest on the part of subscribers and frees the constituency and the candidate from the consequences of accepting outside help from party friends, and makes the candidate more responsible to his constituents.

W. J. Orchard, president of the newly-formed farmers' political organization in Saskatchewan, was made chairman of the convention. He said the provincial organization had no intention of trying to exercise any control in the constituencies. It was only a clearing house for the constituency organizations and would help in regard to publicity, securing speakers, etc. Another meeting was being held in Saskatchewan on the same day, and

others would be held in every riding to organize and rally the farmers to the new movement. The grain growers all over the province were watching Assiniboia. If the farmers failed here it would be a slap in the face for the best of the grain growers, while if they were successful it would greatly help the movement. To have such a widely-representative convention, he said, was a new thing in Dominion politics, and it was far better that the members of the grain growers' political party should do their own financing and then see that they chose the right man.

New Era of Citizenship

Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, said the convention marked a new era and a new interest in the field of Canadian citizenship. The time was never more opportune, for the experiences of the war had crystallized in an awakened national spirit the development of the new national status to which Canada was now coming was well worth watching. We only deserve it, he said, if we manifest an interest in national affairs and try to make the country a real place to live in. The new national policy in the farmers' platform was very different from political politics of the past, in that it was to be put into effect and not to be used merely to help a party into office at Ottawa. The whole success of the grain growers' political movement would be gauged by the way in which their platform was carried out rather than by the mere election of men to parliament.

E. P. St. John, one of the nominees, said the day of the oily, smooth politician in Western Canada is dead, and he advocated among other things a working agreement with the labor men and the establishment of a great, big daily paper in a place like Winnipeg that would give the whole truth and help them to understand one another better.

O. R. Gould said that credit should be given to men who had helped to make the grain growers' movement what it is, and they should not nominate a man who had done little in that way. He believed in the Farmers' Platform because it meant real democracy.

John Cairns said the big interests were controlling the farmers, and they were being driven to the wall. He had never regretted supporting reciprocity, and now he saw the men who had opposed it, hauling their wheat across the line and getting \$2.63 a bushel for it.

Attractive Embroideries for the Home and Dainty Lingerie



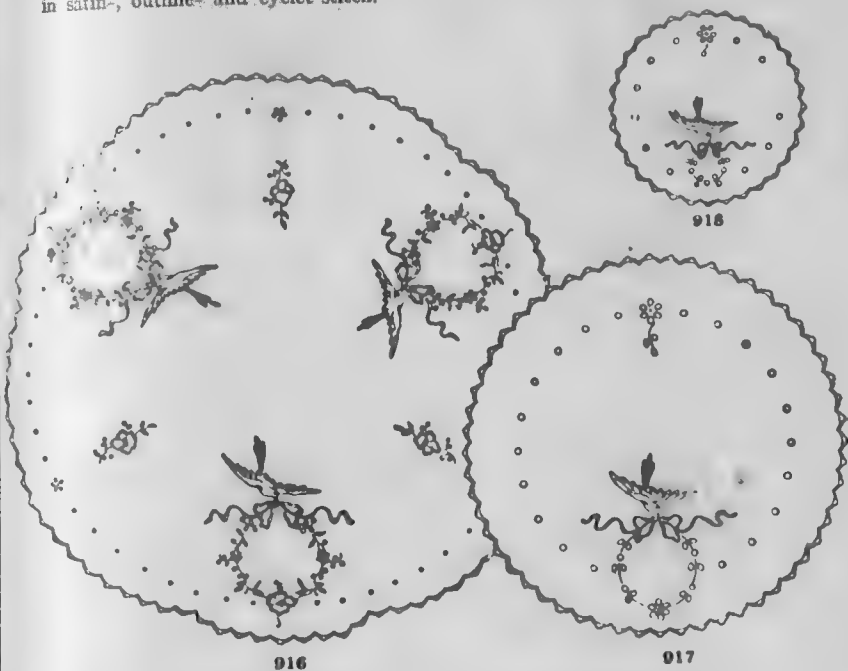
No. 657

No. 657—Design for a show towel; Venetian ladder-work, satin-stitch and button-holing; two transfers in pattern—size 5 by 22 inches—price, 10c.

No. 916—Design for 26-inch centerpiece—price, 15 cents.

No. 917—Design for six (6) Doilies—in 10-inch size—price, 15c.

No. 918—Design for six (6) Doilies—6-inch size—price, 10c. This makes a very charming luncheon set, and the birds and garlands may be embroidered in satin-, outline- and eyelet-stitch.



The chemise pattern No. 8203 is cut in three sizes; small, 32 and 34; medium, 36 and 38; large, 40 and 42 inches bust measure—price, 20c. The embroidery design is taken from transfer pattern No. 540—price, 10c.

No. 937—price, 20c. Block pattern and crochet directions are included with the transfer pattern. This pattern may be used on nightgown No. 6599, cut in three sizes; small, 32 and 34; medium, 36 and 38; large, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure—price, 20c.

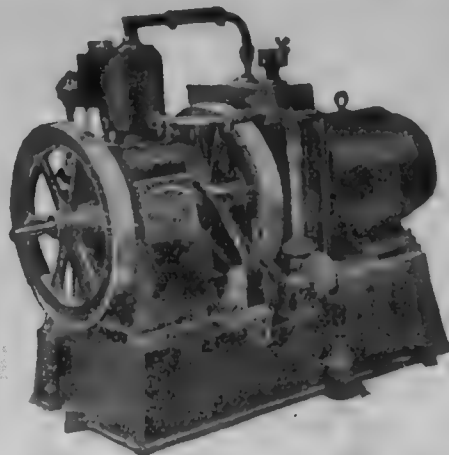
No. 938—matches design 937—price, 20c—and is used on envelope chemise No. 7170, which is cut in three sizes; small, 32 and 34; medium, 36 and 38; large, 40 and 42 inches bust measure—price, 15c.



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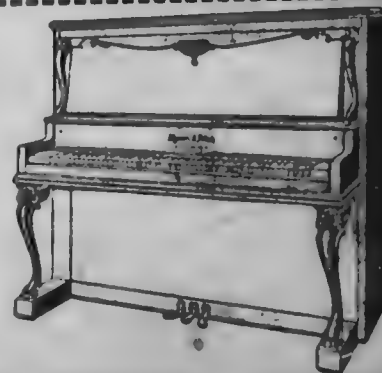
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Training Centres have been established to give a limited number of totally inexperienced prospective soldier settlers preliminary practical experience. It is essential, however, that all inexperienced men complete their training by working with successful farmers who will share their experience with them.

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You alone can assist our fighters to acquire the experience necessary to ensure their success as farmers. There is a duty devolving upon you to take as many as possible on your farm. By giving them the benefit of your experience and advice you will fit them to operate successfully farms of their own in the shortest possible time.

The Soldier Settlement Board needs, and must have, the co-operation of successful farmers in every Province of Canada in carrying on this work. Training allowances are granted by the Board to assist in the maintenance of dependents. Will you afford the men an opportunity to gain experience? Men are waiting now. Take at least one of them for the winter.

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The
Soldier Settlement Board
W. J. BLACK, CHAIRMAN
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Business and Finance

The Burden of Debt

ON this page last week was an article entitled The Balance in Hand, in which it was pointed out that in spite of huge national debts, the world, as a whole, still possesses enormous wealth, free from liabilities. As intimated at the conclusion of the article, however, this was obviously a one-sided statement. It was meant to be. It was meant to stimulate thought. It is true, as last week's article said, that the world is rich in accumulated wealth and in the means to produce more wealth with less labor than at any previous time in recorded history. But that is poor consolation to the man who does not possess any of the accumulated wealth, or very little of it, but who, as a citizen, must bear a portion of the burden of the national debt. Most people who pay taxes pay a good deal more than the share of one individual. The average farmer, for instance, has a wife and, say, three children. The national debt of Canada is over \$200 per head of the population, including men, women and children, so that the head of a family of five must shoulder the responsibility not for \$200, but for \$1,000.

Interest to Pay

He must pay taxes to provide interest on this debt, in addition to the taxes which he pays for current expenditures by the government. And this only provides for the demands of the federal treasury. In addition there are the provincial, municipal and school district debts and current expenses. Allowing that the provincial and local debt is only half as large as the federal, the average head of a family has to find the money to pay interest on \$1,500 a year, besides paying the taxes necessary for current expenses of government. In other words, this average man practically has a mortgage of \$1,500 on his property or his income for money which the governments have borrowed, chiefly to pay for the war. So that public debts are a serious thing after all, and the payment of interest upon them entails a heavy burden on those who have to work for what they get, which includes the great majority of the people of Canada, both on the land and in the cities.

This state of affairs is partly attributable to the war. The world has indulged in a war and it must pay for it. But the war is not the only cause of the public debt. Canada had a tidy little public debt, amounting to \$544,391,368 in 1914. A good deal, both of the war and the pre-war debt is due to government extravagance. It seems hopeless to talk about reducing the public debt, but it is necessary that an effort should be made to check its increase, which is still going on. The first thing to be done is to practice economy; economy by the individual so that he may be able to bear his portion of the present debt, and economy by the nation so that the debt may not be increased any more than is absolutely unavoidable.

"Economy" the Watchword

So, look out! Let "Economy" be the watchword. The man who has a few hundred dollars in the bank is probably considering what he shall do with it. He may be tempted to spend it on some luxury which will give temporary pleasure but bring no lasting benefit. Forget it. You have got to pay interest, in taxes, or your share of the public debt. Put that money into some productive investment. It may be a piece of farm machinery that you need and that will increase the returns on your land, or save labor expense. It may be more stock, or a barn to protect your machinery and so save you money in the future. If there is no opportunity for using more capital profitably in your business, invest that money where it will earn interest. The new Victory Loan will pay five-and-a-half per cent. and there are plenty of other safe, sound investments available to the man with a few dollars that he is not in immediate need of. But beware of speculation. The slick salesman, who talks so smoothly and promises big profits and get-rich-quick schemes, is

not the man to entrust with money you cannot afford to lose. If his proposition was as good as he pretends it is, he would not have to peddle it around the country; the big fellows in the cities would take it. Five or six per cent. that is paid every year, or half-yearly, is much better than 20 per cent. that is not paid at all.—John W. Ward.

The New Victory Loan

Another great campaign for the sale of Victory Bonds is about to be launched in Canada. The campaign indeed is already under way, though the sale of the securities will not commence until Monday, October 27, concluding on Saturday, November 15. Full details are not yet announced, but it is known that the rate of interest will be five-and-a-half per cent., and the issue will be at par. The bonds will be of shorter duration than those sold last year, and will run for either five or fifteen years, at the option of the purchaser. In another respect this loan will differ from that of last year. It will not be exempt from income tax. The tax-exemption feature of previous loans was severely criticised, because it enabled wealthy men to evade their duty as taxpayers, and the minister of finance is to be congratulated on having eliminated this objectionable feature from the forthcoming loan. From the point of view of the treasury and the average taxpayer, therefore, the new loan is more desirable than the previous issue. From the point of view of the investor the new loan offers practically the same attractions as the last, except to the man of large income, who pays income tax at the higher rates. A single man pays no income tax if his income is less than \$1,000 a year, and the married man pays only when his income exceeds \$2,000. To those whose incomes are below this figure, the income tax feature, therefore, makes no difference. If, however, a married man has an income between \$2,000 and \$5,000, he pays income tax at four per cent. on the amount by which his income exceeds \$2,000. Interest on last year's Victory Loan is exempted from income tax, but income received from the new loan will be included along with all other sources of income. Interest on \$100 worth of the new loan will be \$5.50 a year, and four per cent. income tax on \$5.50 is 22 cents, reducing the net proceeds, after paying income tax, to 5.28 per cent., compared with 5.50 on last year's loan. The man with \$100,000 a year pays income tax at eight per cent., plus a surtax of 48 per cent. If, for example, the income of a married person amounted to \$100,000 per annum, including \$2,000 from interest on \$36,400 worth of the previous Victory Loan he would pay income tax on \$98,000, a tax of \$30,070. If the \$2,000 came from the new loan, however, he would pay on \$100,000, and his income tax would be \$31,190, an increase of \$1,120. The net return, after paying income tax, on the \$36,400 worth of the new loan, which a very wealthy man might have, would thus be only \$880, or 2.42 per cent. compared with five-and-a-half per cent. which he would receive free of income tax on the last loan. To summarize, considering income tax on the present scale as a reduction of interest, this means that the married man, with a total income of less than \$2,000 a year will receive 5.50 per cent. on the new loan. A man with \$2,500 will receive 5.28, and a man with \$100,000 will receive 2.42 per cent.

Transferring the Investment

To the very rich, therefore, the new loan is less attractive than the old. To the man of small or moderate means there is little to choose between them. It is natural to expect, in these circumstances, that men of large incomes will prefer to purchase the previous tax-exempt issues from present holders, rather than to invest in the new loan. The Victory Loan issued last fall at \$100 is now worth in the market \$104, including accrued interest amounting to approximately \$2.30, equal to a premium of \$1.70. This may be a temptation to holders of the last loan to sell this and buy the new issue, making an apparent profit of \$1.70 on every

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of an Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, passed at the last Session of Parliament, and commencing from the 7th July, 1919, where interest is chargeable, the rate of such interest on all new transactions in connection with Dominion Lands shall be six per centum per annum; also that from the 1st of September, 1919, the rate on all overdue instalments in connection with both past and future transactions will be increased to seven per centum per annum.

By order,

L. PEREIRA,

Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, August 26, 1919.

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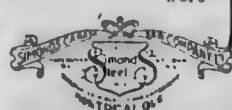
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\$100 bond. If this is done the big men will no doubt purchase the old issue readily and so get a further portion of their fortune invested in tax-exempt securities. To the man with a \$100,000 income the tax-exempt bonds as a net revenue-bearing investment are worth more than double the new issue, because they will net him \$5.50 on the \$100 instead of \$2.42. The Dominion treasury will be the loser if the wealthy people acquire the tax-exempt bonds. National considerations, therefore, require that the average man should hold on to his present bonds, as well as buy as many of the new ones as he possibly can.

Saskatchewan Hail Insurance

The heavy loss by hail, coming in a year when crop failure by drought has been a very common experience, has hit many participants in the municipal hail insurance scheme in Saskatchewan a severe blow. To provide the large sum required to pay claims for hail damage, the commission has found it necessary to use its powers and levy an extra assessment of 22 cents per acre on all seeded land coming under the scheme. This levy makes a call upon many farmers whose crops were destroyed wholly or partially by drought, and who, in many cases, are unable to meet the assessment. One section that has been particularly hard hit is in the neighborhood of Asquith, Sask., and a large number of farmers concerned met recently at Eagle Bank schoolhouse to discuss the matter. It was pointed out at this meeting that although hail insurance does not become effective until June 15, farmers are required to make a return of seeded acreage before June 1. In some cases the crop had already suffered severely by this date, but in the hope that it might yet be saved by favorable weather it was shown as being under crop. The drought continued, however, and the land produced no crop; and was not, therefore, protected by hail insurance. Having been included in the return of seeded acreage, it has, however, now become liable for the extra assessment of 22 cents per acre, and this is felt by the farmers to be a great hardship, and one which, after a number of poor crops, they are unable to bear.

Relief Asked For

As a result of the meeting, strong resolutions were adopted asking that the extra assessment should not apply to land on which the crop was destroyed prior to the period of hail insurance, and petitioning the provincial government to grant relief from the extra assessment.

Farmers who have suffered in this way are certainly deserving of sympathy, and it is hoped that the provincial government will be able to come to their relief in some way.

So far as the hail insurance commission is concerned, however, it must be remembered that the insurance covered is entirely limited to losses by hail. The inter-municipal hail insurance scheme has proved a great success, giving farmers who have participated in it insurance at a small cost and with ample security. Private companies, operating in Saskatchewan prior to the inception of the scheme, charged considerably higher rates, and made large profits in years when hail losses were light, but in a season like that experienced this year they would have been unable to settle the claims that would have been made against them unless they had had very large reserves. This year's experience may cause the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission to increase its assessments so as to create a reserve in years of small hail loss, which will make a large assessment unnecessary even when large claims are made.

New Bank Branches

New branches of Canadian banks have recently been opened as follows:—
Stettler, Alta., Bank of Toronto; Elk Point, Alta. (Vermilion), Canadian Bank of Commerce; Graysville, Man. and Homewood, Man. (Carman), Union Bank of Canada; Clyde, Alta. and Picardville, Alta., Royal Bank of Canada; Wayne, Alta., Merchants Bank of Canada; Benalto, Alta., Imperial Bank of Canada.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Ontario Farmer in Business

Continued from Page 7

Toronto. Others are being opened at Kingston, Smith's Falls, Aultsville and Fenelon Falls, with plans under way for still others at Napanee and Belleville—and many others being talked of.

Seaford is a good hustling little Ontario town in Huron county, and the co-operative store at that point in the first two-and-a-half months of its existence did over \$12,100 worth of business, while Warren, a much smaller place, has done proportionately well.

The method followed by Mr. Loblaw in developing his scheme is very interesting. He sells capital stock in the United Farmers Co-operative Company Limited, in the locality, sufficient to cover the cost of the grocery stock to be carried. When this is done a suitable building is secured, either by lease or purchase, a store manager is appointed, and the business is opened up.

It sounds quite simple, but there were many details to be worked out. The entire chain is supervised by Ernest Chandler, a returned soldier of considerable business experience, who works from the Toronto office. The stock is sent from Central, already marked with its selling price. Rentals, wages and running expenses of the local stores are also paid from Central—with the result that the local store manager is only a high-class salesman, capable of conducting a clean, neat store, but not requiring expert business ability.

No book accounts are carried with customers, but it is all a cash-and-carry business. The store is credited with groceries to the extent of the capital stock subscribed, which in effect makes it a local business enterprise.

At the close of the year records that have been carefully kept will show the turn-over of the business, and the profit derived. Against this profit will be charged all the running expenses of the enterprise, with all overhead charges. The net profit remaining is then distributed to the shareholders of each locality, on a basis of the amount of business done through the store at their point. No profit is returned to non-shareholders, the profits of that business accruing to the shareholders (the true co-operative principle). So far, the Ontario venture has not been strictly co-operative, in that it has returned its profits in the form of dividends on the capital stock paid up.

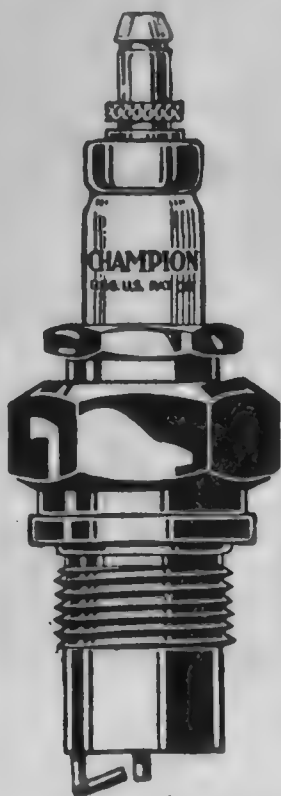
The fact that non-shareholders do not participate in the profits has opened up a new avenue. In some centres, Milton, for instance, workers in towns and villages are anxious to have these stores opened up for their benefit, and are anxious to subscribe a share or so each of capital stock, so that they may participate in the final distribution of profits. This is impossible, as the rules of the company require that none but bona fide farmers may hold stock in the company.

This is a cherished point. Ontario farmers would not readily give up their cherished rights in their own company, and jeopardize their control of it. For this reason it is impossible to say what may be done along this line. But at any rate the workers are extremely anxious to participate in the enterprise that has been so auspiciously started by the farmers, and which would be impossible were it not for the size of the U.F. organizations. Jobbers' lists and wholesale houses do not open up readily, it is found in experience, to small bodies of consumers.

In working out the plans at the various points where they are under way it is encouraging to note the wonderful enthusiasm. When Central was told that a building at one point would have to be purchased in order to get a suitable retail stand, the advice returned was for the local to form a joint stock company and purchase the building, which the Central would rent at seven per cent. on the purchase cost, as well as make the improvements and pay the taxes; and within a week it was accomplished, and Central was asked to "come across."

Some clubs hold their own meetings, and sell stock among their own members without asking for a speaker from Central at all, and it is in just such places as these that the movement promises to make its greatest successes. Whether a speaker goes from Central

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or not, these meetings are always crowded, and troublesome thoughts about Daylight Saving do not enter into the matter at all.

Though this end of the co-operative business is just in its swaddling clothes the company will do \$2,000,000 worth of business this year, exclusive of the livestock sales.

Outlook for the Future is Bright

As to the company's future, what can be said? The splendid successes of western enterprises has always stood as a beacon for the people of Ontario. Just now we are finding ourselves remarkably. We have, when this is being written, some 45 candidates in the field for the coming provincial election, and it is rumored have forced a cabinet minister to withdraw his candidature in the riding he has represented for many years in order to seek a safe stronghold elsewhere where the farmers can't get him; he is an astute politician "with his ear to the ground," and the rumor may be true.

We have an awakened people such as one might have believed impossible 24 months ago. Everywhere there is a fire of enthusiasm and determination that has kindled slowly—just how slowly may not be appreciated—but it is kindled, and there is ample fuel to feed it.

The direct selling of their livestock by farmers has resulted in an improvement in the finishing of animals for market; the participation of the U.F.O. in politics has stirred up a deep interest in public affairs and has led to a study of the government of the country that will react for years to come in a more intelligent citizenry; the close contact with business methods in the co-operative stores and the club commercial business is developing a more intelligent grasp of business principles; and the result of it all can not but be good.

We have only a small fraction of the farmers of the province enrolled in our membership, but the number is growing rapidly, and the influence of the movement is not by any means confined to the members themselves.

Land Speculation

Before Canada indulges in another real estate boom it would be well to recall the results of the last period of speculation. There are some who made money in real estate booms. These were the people who got rid of their speculative holdings before the inevitable crash came, and left someone else to shoulder the loss. Some idea of the disaster that overtook unfortunate "investors" when the last real estate boom burst in 1914, a few months before the outbreak of war, may be gathered from the following extract from an article on the real estate situation in Toronto, clipped from a recent issue of the Financial Post:

"The experience of the Lawrence Park estate is typical. This subdivision on North Yonge Street, was sold five years ago at \$40, \$50 and \$60 a foot. All local improvements, including sewers, pavements, and sidewalks were put in by the sub-divisions and high restrictions were placed on the property. This spring the land was auctioned off at disappointing prices. One reason was the lack of good transportation facilities, restrictions so high as to keep working-men off the property, and of course, the war. The position of some of the other more important sub-divisions can be briefly stated:

Some Sub-Divisions

"Glengrove Annex; on Bathurst Street, two miles north of the city. Property sold in 1913 at \$40 a foot and up. Now valued at about \$3.00 a foot for farming purposes. Highly restricted, but the only building on the entire 40 acres is a farmhouse that was there before the property was sub-divided.

"Armour Heights; beautifully laid out and highly restricted. Marketed around \$50 a foot. Not built on now, nor is there any probability of even the territory between the sub-division and the city being built on for some years.

"Rivendale Courts; north of Todmorden. This was one of the wildest of all the schemes. The land was two miles from the nearest car-line, and north of Todmorden and was sold at as high as \$100 a foot. It was restricted to \$5,000 and \$10,000 homes, but is now a dead letter."

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Book Review

The Clash: A Study in Nationalities, Written by William Henry Moore—Reviewed by Howard S. Ross

THE author, like many well-known writers, is a son of the parsonage, his father having for years occupied the pulpits of Baptist churches throughout Ontario. He was admitted to the Bar but did not take up active practice in the law courts, but as a director of some of the largest companies in Canada has had ample opportunity to make use of his legal training. His hobby, in addition to his literary pursuits, is his model farm near Toronto, where he spends as much time as possible with his family.

His wide, varied and intimate acquaintance with all the leading men in Canada during the past 20 years, gave him a splendid ground work for the writing of a book which has been so well received—the one before the reviewer being the seventh edition.

He makes a strong case for Canadians of French descent, and pleads—we hope not in vain—for harmony and tolerance, and gives his reasons for assuming the inalienable right of the French in Canada to "group personality" and to be treated as a separate nationality in the Dominion of Canada. "The state is the casting; the nationalities are the incasing."

He writes of their oneness of race and their descent from Nordic provinces of North France, and holds them to be a striking example of purity of blood and continuity of racial heredity.

He deprecates the careless charge that their language is a patois and quotes eminent authority to the contrary, and points out that a proper standard is kept up by the study at schools and colleges of the language, traditions, history and literature of France.

He gives many interesting facts on which he bases his claim against Anglo-Saxon superiority in trade, education or religion. He also makes it clear that one of the causes of conflict is a "land grievance." Ontario has, in the north, unoccupied land suitable for farming to the extent of at least 16,000,000 acres. The farming population of Ontario is growing less, and French-Canadians are going in to take up the fertile soil of Ontario. Naturally enough they take with them their churches, schools, language and customs. English-speaking Canadians are pressing the Ontario government for stringent laws which will tend to discourage intending French-Canadian settlers.

He says truly of race superiority: "The theory of inherent race superiority has been time and time again blown up, and yet as often revived by a race which seeks to dominate, which pursuing its own advantage at the expense of another, seeks to ease its conscience by the pleasing idea that it is the will of God that the fittest should dominate. To those who still persist in believing in race superiority, I commend this sentence from Mills' Principles of Political Economy: 'I cordially subscribe to the remark of one of the greatest thinkers of our time, who says of the supposed differences of race, "of all vulgar modes of escaping from the consideration of the effect of social and moral influence on the human mind, the most vulgar is that of attributing the diversities of conduct and character to inherent natural differences."'"

The brilliant dialogue in the introduction between the author and his farm foreman is a fine piece of work and shows at once the author's sense of justice thrown into clear relief against the dark background of Bonnett's bigotry and intolerance—the real sources of which, we suspect, being unknown to Bonnett.

Mr. Moore's generous and skillful plea for even-handed justice for the Canadians of French descent would apply with equal force to our economic problems. Is there not a probability that if equal economic freedom—the author pleads convincingly for freedom and equal economic opportunity could be brought about the root cause of racial, religious and commercial strife would be removed? While there is the economic incentive the bitter struggle for place and power will go on and we will hear false race cries and seekers

for place and power will continue to use the methods we are all too familiar with. When will we learn to be fundamental and insist on getting at the cause and removing it. Such a book as *The Clash* assists us in the right direction.

The book, *The Clash*, by William Henry Moore, may be obtained from the Book Department, *The Grain Growers' Guide*, postpaid, \$1.85.



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The Countrywoman

Growth of Piano Exports

VERY recently there appeared in one of the Canadian daily papers the advertisement of a well-known piano manufacturing firm which casts some interesting enlightenment on the great benefits of protection—to the Canadian manufacturer. Quoting from the advertisement, but omitting the name of the firm:—

"To those interested in the growth of Ottawa's manufactures and industries, it is pleasing to learn of the great progress made by the — in marketing its very artistic and high-grade product. The — piano is now sold by the best dealers in every Canadian city of importance, from coast to coast. At the time of the recent Toronto exhibition a number of important shipments were made — and an initial shipment to New Zealand, where, in spite of heavy freight rates and duty, the —, on account of its quality, can favorably compete."

"Arrangements have also been made — to exhibit instruments in London, Paris and Brussels, and it is confidently expected that a good market will be found in Europe."

Can there be a clearer argument, and the manufacturer himself has given it to us, against a continuance of protection? The manufacturer of pianos gets his raw materials almost free of duty. On all materials, except the veneer woods, the only duty is the special war tax. On veneer woods there is a duty of five per cent. British preferential and intermediate tariff, and seven-and-a-half per cent. general tariff, and the war tax. On the manufactured piano there is a duty of 20, 27½ and 30 per cent., and the war tax. The manufacturer is able to place his pianos in New Zealand, where as he says himself, there are heavy freight rates and duty, and where he must compete with pianos manufactured in the United States, as well as in European countries. Surely, if the Canadian manufacturer of pianos can compete in his export trade with heavy freight rates, and duty to boot, he can afford to do without the high protection the Canadian consumer must pay. It is just so much pure velvet for him. And since he boasts of the sales of his pianos in every city in Canada he probably gets many bolts of the pure velvet. When, from the mouths of Canadian manufacturers, come these artless and honest admissions that there is no longer a need of a high protective tariff, and when this anti-protection sentiment is shared by the great body of the consuming public, is it not time that governments of Canada razed the pillars of protection to the ground?

Women Urged to Vote

Those persons who presumed to have the positive inside information that Quebec women would not exercise the right of franchise, that, as a matter of fact, they did not want the franchise, and some indeed, to say that Quebec men and the church would not permit their use of it if they did have it, must have received a slight shock to read the following despatch in their morning papers of the 17th:—

"In all the parish churches of the electorate division of Quebec East, on Sunday, the women were urged to vote in the coming by-election. They were told it was their duty to have their names inscribed on the electoral lists in order that they may exercise the right of franchise given them by a federal act."

Quebec East is the seat made vacant last February by the death of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. At the time of writing no candidates have been named in the riding. By-elections are to take place on October 27.

Women Are Needed

"Your resolution committee would urge upon all delegates the necessity of availing themselves of the great assistance that can be rendered in the approaching campaign by the women of Saskatchewan, and would suggest that

in every federal constituency the very fullest use be made of this help."

Mrs. George Brodie, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario, has a very witty remark which she is making in her speeches during the present political campaign in Ontario. She says: "You men can organize for your own commercial protection without the help of women, you can attend your local meetings and conduct your business without the help of women, you may even decide to take political action and run your political campaign without the help of women, but when it comes to 'putting it over' you cannot do that without the help of women."

The above resolution would indicate that the men of Saskatchewan at any rate are choosing the better part of valor and are seeking the help of women to conduct their campaign as well as to help in "putting it over."

That is an open invitation from the recent convention to the women of Saskatchewan who are favoring the independent group to come right into the movement and give it all the support, on the platform, canvassing, by financial assistance, or whatever way it is possible for them to help. Do not wait for your constituency committee to hunt you up and assign work to you to do. Phone the chairman and tell him you await his instructions, at the same time giving him some indication of the particular work you can best undertake. This is one movement that does not, and indeed cannot, belong to the men exclusively. It is women's work too. Here, if ever, comes in the application of Kipling's famous lines:—

"It ain't the guns or armament, nor the funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation that makes them win the day;
It ain't the individual, nor the army as a whole,
But the 'everlastin' team-work of every bloomin' soul!"

Municipal School Boards

The taxation and assessment commission for Manitoba has been sitting recently in Winnipeg. On the afternoon of the 18th, S. H. Forrest, of Souris, representing the executive of the Manitoba School Trustees' Association, appeared before the commission and stated that there were 200 schools in Manitoba that have no teachers. After the evidence had been adduced Mr. Forrest urged that the various school boards of trustees should be abolished, and the administration of school matters in each municipality vested in a central governing body.

Mr. Forrest pointed to many good results which might accrue from such a system, and the proof of his deductions may be found where there are municipal school boards; British Columbia for one. "A general tax," he said, "should be struck in each municipality to provide school funds. The centralization of school administration would encourage the building of better, more sanitary schools, in place of shacks, and would improve the system of education generally."

E. M. Wood, who is the municipal commissioner for Manitoba, and who is at present chairman of the taxation and assessment committee, agreed that there was no apparent reason why there should be numerous school boards in each municipality when one board does the work in the city of Winnipeg. "It

would be foolish to think of 15 individual boards in the city," he said, "and it seems just as foolish and inefficient in the country."

Politics and the W.C.T.U.

The Ottawa District Women's Christian Temperance Union recently held its annual convention in the city of Ottawa. There was much discussion of the question of women candidates for the Ontario legislature. On concluding the discussion the union issued what may be considered its platform. A committee was appointed to proceed with the work of electing a woman candidate and to raise the necessary campaign funds for her support.

Their platform was embodied in the following resolution:—

"That the Ottawa District Women's Christian Temperance Union is determined to support any woman brought forward by the women's organizations of this city who pledges herself to support the following program: 1, The Ontario Temperance Act; 2,

Mothers' pensions; 3, The custodial care of the feeble-minded; 4, The amendments to the Health Act; 5, The principle of equal pay for equal work; 6, The co-guardianship of children."

It is not surprising that the W.C.T.U. should take this step. The union, almost since its inception, has worked concurrently for woman suffrage and temperance. Proper moral legislation could best be worked for when men and women had equal legislative powers. What could be more natural then, that now in Ontario, when the question of temperance is to be settled the W.C.T.U. should at the same time place in the legislature such women as will support that for which their union came into existence. The W.C.T.U. will have the moral and sympathetic support of large numbers of women and men throughout Canada in their coming campaign.

Strong Teachers' Organization

The teachers of Alberta have what appears to be the strongest organization of the profession in any of the prairie provinces. The executive met recently in Calgary and a large increase of membership was announced. The executive feels that it will be only a matter of time before the alliance will include every teacher in the province. The alliance is now in a position to urge upon all school boards the adoption of a self-renewing contract which provides for the teacher more security of tenure of his position by making it impossible to dismiss him except for proved inefficiency or misconduct, or to transfer him without his consent.

The new contract further embodies a provincial wage schedule, the main feature of which is a minimum wage for all public school teachers of \$1,200 per annum, and liberal increments for experience and efficiency. This minimum is \$360 in advance of the present statutory minimum and has been adopted with a view to bettering, more especially, the status of the teacher in rural schools.

The work of the organization has grown to such proportions that the employment of a permanent provincial organizer has been decided upon. This organizer will be highly paid and will give his entire time to the organizing of local alliances throughout the province.

District secretaries were also ap-

pointed to relieve the provincial secretary and to ensure a more intensive organization in every section of the province.

H. C. Newlands, of Edmonton, was authorized to be present at the next session of the provincial legislature and represent the alliance when alterations in the school ordinance are under consideration by the law committee.

Women at Conference

During the week of the 15th there was held in Ottawa a joint conference of employers and employees representing the various industries of Canada, together with representatives of the federal and provincial governments. At the conference there were four women, but the smallness of their numbers was no criterion of their influence on the conference. Seated in the chair of the leader of the Senate, Sir James Loughheed, Miss Helena Gutteridge, of the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, wielded an influence of which any occupant of the chair might be envious. In debate she was brilliant and quick, while her addresses called forth congratulations from employers and employees alike. Miss Gutteridge was the convener of the committee on minimum wage laws, and, as well did splendid service on the committee on hours of labor.

Melville P. White, a manufacturer of Toronto, gave a paper the first day on hours of labor, in which he stated that reducing the hours of labor was not compatible with increased production. The 44-hour week would reduce production by 12 per cent., he stated. Mr. White quoted many statistics in support of his contention. Miss Gutteridge followed, and to be vernacular, took the wind out of his sails by stating that his figures were those of 1917 not 1919. She stated further that the eight-hour day was not the ideal of labor but a compromise. She gave examples in support of her contention, that reducing the hours of labor did not reduce the output, but rather enabled workers to increase their production per hour. Miss Gutteridge had the happy faculty of not dissipating her ammunition, but of making every shot count. Other women delegates were Miss Doris Meaken, of Winnipeg, who was a member of the committee on relations respecting hours of labor; Mrs. Kathleen Dery, a member of the committee on the consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, and a fourth, whose name has not appeared in the press.

Miss Gutteridge is a well-known person in Vancouver, having figured prominently in the work of 1916 to secure for the women of British Columbia the franchise. During the provincial election campaign of 1916 she campaigned for the labor candidates. Miss Doris Meaken is the business agent of the telephone girls' union in Manitoba.

W.C.T.U.'s Six Points

The six points of the platform recently issued by the Ottawa district W.C.T.U. seem almost the index of what women the country over have in mind as needed immediate legislation. And they bear repeating: 1, The Ontario Temperance Act; 2, Mothers' pensions; 3, The custodial care of the feeble-minded; 4, The amendments to the Health Act; 5, The principle of equal pay for equal work; 6, The co-guardianship of children.

When we have women in the legislative halls pledged to support these six points, as Ottawa women intend to pledge their candidate, we may look for improved legislation along these lines. A woman who enters the legislature on the six points named can fairly safely be trusted to look after the best interests of her constituents, especially of the women and children, when other questions are before the house. Whatever else women may not know they do know the cost of human life, and the six points, with the possible exception of No. 5, are directed to a more adequate care of that which costs so dearly.



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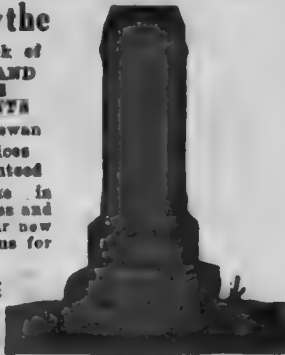
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Some Encouraging News

CENTRAL office in Winnipeg is in receipt of a chatty and newsworthy letter from Miss Gladys Thornton, secretary of the Little Souris Women's Section. She says in part, "We had our regular monthly meeting yesterday, and were surprised at the number of members who attended, 16 members and five visitors. We received one new member. We are collecting magazines for a New Canadian school and anyone else who may need them. Our assistant secretary urged that we collect worn clothing for the needy. She read an appeal which she had cut out of the paper. Our section took the matter up and will gather what we can."

"We had such a splendid paper this month on the New Canadians. It wasn't a paper at all—but a regular lecture, with nothing but a few notes before the speaker. What do you think of that for a country woman? I came home 'all puffed up' because I couldn't help remembering what our papers were like the first year we attempted them, and comparing the way our women handled their subjects then and now."—Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary, Man.

Gray Has Large Meeting

The Women's Section of the G.G.A. of Gray, Sask., held a very successful meeting on July 26, when a large audience gathered at their new hall to hear their district director, Mrs. McNeal, of Expanse, on the work of the W.G.G.A. Mrs. McNeal pointed out that while the interests of the men and women grain growers are really identical, and urged the utmost co-operation between them, some of the aims of the association, such as securing district nurses, medical inspection of schools, providing libraries and rest rooms, establishing community laundries, etc., were more peculiarly the work of the women's section, and that the clubs have been very successful in accomplishing these aims in many districts—except the laundries, which are only a pleasant dream as yet, but a dream which will materialize before many years. Mrs. McNeal also reminded the members of their new responsibility as citizens, and expressed the hope that they would take up the study of public questions, especially the tariff, as women do 95 per cent. of the buying for the family, and the tariff affects the price of practically every article of household consumption. Mrs. McNeal was accorded most attentive hearing by both men and women, and her address was much appreciated.

The provincial secretary of the women's section was also present, and spoke briefly on the necessity of the clubs keeping in touch with the Central office, and particularly of reporting their activities, as only by this means can the work be co-ordinated. She also referred to the present situation in regard to prohibition, and urged the members to attend to the matter of having their names on the voters' list, in view of a possible referendum on this vital question.

Several musical numbers, greatly enjoyed by all, were rendered during the evening, and after the meeting closed, a few minutes were spent informally, getting acquainted.

Gray local is fortunate in having over 100 members, all apparently very much interested in the work of the association, and has already secured a fine G.G.A. hall, including a rest room, which is enjoyed by men and women members alike. With such a large and interested membership and excellent crop prospects, this local has exceptional opportunities for effective work, and will no doubt be a very valuable addition to the association.

Mrs. Parker's Report

Mrs. M. A. Parker, director for the Dauphin district sends in a newsworthy report of her part in the recent campaign. The advertising campaign which was to have preceded the meetings was, unfortunately, arranged, and there had been very heavy rains. Anyone who has visited the Dauphin district during a wet period knows what Dauphin mud

is. Altogether Mrs. Parker was called upon to do her work under very discouraging circumstances.

Mrs. Parker says in part, "I left Dauphin on Monday morning, in the company of John Kennedy and J. W. McQuay, for the eastern part of the constituency. It had rained all Sunday, and was still raining, and the roads were in fearful shape. We got through to Makinak with rain coming down in torrents. There was no meeting, and when the rain ceased for a little while we went on to Carrick school. The secretary was the only person we saw. Regarding the women's work he reported, 'The women joined after you were here last summer, but they did not form a section. They attended pretty well for a while, but they dropped off although we held a debate to entertain them, and they came and laughed at us, but there is no outstanding woman to take the lead, and they have dropped out.'

"I was very sorry to hear this, and told him that the way to keep them was to have assigned them places in the debate, and in everything give them their share of the work. We left for Ochre River, where the rain accompanied us and spoiled our meeting, only about a dozen of them braving the elements, and only two of them women, one of whom we had brought with us. Last year we had an enthusiastic group of women, but we got the discouraging news that the grain growers had started a co-operative store and did not give the necessary time to the association. Sometimes good crops and high prices have been enemies of farmers' associations."

"We left for St. Rose the next day and found that no one had heard of the meeting. Profound gloom—and we could not get to the north meetings because of the bad roads. We returned to Dauphin, and the next day Miss McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide and I had the privilege of attending a Women's Institute, and we both were asked to speak. At night the meeting was held in Valley River schoolhouse. There the attendance was smaller than should have been the case because there was a dance in the village. Before the meeting was over Mr. Ward and Mr. Murray, whose meeting failed to materialize, arrived at ours, and addressed the meeting."

"Next day, Mr. McQuay, Mr. Ward and I went to Bay Centre, where we had a live meeting. All the women present joined but were unwilling to form a separate section. They were lovable women and I hope to visit them again in the fall. When we arrived at Listowel we found again that no one knew of the meeting. For a time we were utterly discouraged, but the spirit of working for one's fellows came back and revived us. On Friday we addressed a picnic at Dauphin Plains. This was a large gathering. Mr. Avison, district director, and Mr.

Haw, of Dauphin, spoke also. There was a very small meeting in the town hall at night to hear W. E. Wood and Miss McCallum. Mr. Wood's address was excellent. Miss McCallum dealt with the political work in the other provinces, and did not please all the audience which was composed largely of partisans, and they believed she pounded the parties unmercifully."

Council Helps Section

The Shaunavon W.G.G.A. held the second of their series of meetings on July 25, at the home of the president of the local, H. Gillette, celebrating at the same time, the 72nd anniversary of his mother's birthday. Including a few children there were 54 persons present, and a most successful meeting was the result. Two new members were added, and three other memberships renewed.

Mrs. J. Polson read a very fine paper on a topic which is of great importance at present, Should Housekeeping be a Profession, and was listened to with much attention. Another member has promised a paper on Fighting Germs, for our next meeting.

It may be of interest to know that a deputation from the club waited upon the town council, with a view to obtaining a grant toward the rest room, and was promised the sum of \$20 a month toward the up-keep of this convenient institution.—Mrs. P. M. Luckar, secretary, Shaunavon, W.G.G.A., Shaunavon, Sask.

Here's Real Enterprise

Although the Women's Section of Pangman G.G.A. has had a great many drawbacks this year it is still alive, and beginning to gather strength again. The secretary, Miss McKechnie, has moved away, so this club has not been reported for some months. A second outbreak of the influenza in February again suspended the work for a time, and we were so unfortunate as to lose two more of our members, Mrs. Keeler and Mrs. Bennet. It was decided to buy a building, formerly used as a parsonage at Forward, for a rest room, and some of the men of the community moved it to Pangman, where it stands on a lot given by the town. It is more than half paid for, and the remainder will probably be raised at the annual celebration at Pangman.

The question of a municipal hospital has again been discussed and the secretary requested to write to Mrs. McNaughtan for information regarding a district nurse.

When the cemetery committee reported that the trees, which the municipal council had supplied, had arrived, arrangements were made for some members of the community to plant them, which was done.

The meeting of June 12 was held at the home of Mrs. Clews, when between 30 and 40 members and visitors were



Irene Parlbay.

Junior Branch Necessary

By Irene Parlbay

Most important work of all for the clubs is the forming of junior branches, or if this is not possible, providing a place in the life of the club for the young people, working them into your programs and providing wholesome recreation for them. It is all very well for us to abuse the pool-room of the little village. There is nothing wrong about the game of pool, it is the environment that is usually wrong. Why not have your own pool-room, and mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters all play together? I heard of one local the other day that was going to build their own hall with a gymnasium in the basement, and another that was building

a hall and having their own billiard table. Most clubs could do the same once they had developed the community spirit. Until we do something like that, many of the farm boys will continue to find their only amusement round the village pool-room, and the girls will continue to trek off to the towns as fast as the trains will take them.

Let us get it into our heads that mental food and recreation are just as necessary as food and drink and raiment and then insist on our rural communities getting these things. It does not always look easy to get them, but as Napoleon said there is no such word as impossible, it just got into the dictionary by mistake.

present. Some musical items were rendered, and after refreshments had been partaken of, all grouped in front of the house to be "snapped." At the second meeting, in June, the Ladies' Aid joined to discuss the serving of supper at the annual celebration in July.

The outside of the rest room is to be painted white, with straw trimming, and the cemetery fence posts are also to be painted. Plowing for more trees cannot be done until there has been rain.—Mrs. C. Clews, secretary, W.G.G.A., Pangman, Sask.

Membership and Interest

Since our club was organized, we have always held our regular meetings in town, and in consequence our membership has been mostly drawn from the communities nearest to town. In order to interest the women living farther away, and so draw our membership from a wider area, we are trying a new plan. Six ladies, each living in different direction from town, have promised to entertain our members, and at the same time invite their neighbors to be present at the gathering. A paper is read and discussed at the meeting, and our aims and endeavors brought to the notice of the strangers. Then during the social period a canvass is made for new members.

Our June meeting was the first of this series and was a decided success. An excellent paper was read on Prohibition, and a helpful discussion followed. Five new members joined, one of whom offered to act as district representative whose office it will be to keep the women of the district in touch with the work of the club as a whole. On July 25, we will hold the second meeting of the series, when one of the new members will introduce the subject: House-keeping—Can It Be Made a Science? We look again for good results.—Mrs. P. M. Luctkar, secretary, Shaunavon, W.G.G.A., Shaunavon, Sask.

Splendid Rest Room

The annual meeting of the Goldberg Women's Section was held recently at the home of Mrs. Rogers. Fourteen members were present. The secretary reported that Biggar rural municipality had written stating that they had made a grant of \$100 towards current expenses of the rest room. This makes \$250 raised towards the \$300 required. Bushville and Glenside have not as yet made any grant.

Mrs. Dale proposed, seconded by Mrs. Powell, and unanimously adopted, that we ask the Clunie men to pay the October rent for us. It was also agreed that Mrs. James, Mrs. Shatford and Mrs. Hindle attend the next meeting of the Bushville rural council, to plead the cause of the rest room.

Mrs. Hindle resigned her position as secretary, on account of leaving for England. Mrs. Thompson also resigned as vice-president. Mrs. Thompson was appointed secretary and Mrs. Clark, vice-president.

After a full discussion, it was decided that owing to the busy season of the year and the impossibility of securing a representative gathering of the members, it was not advisable to invite Miss Allan for her much-desired lecture, and the same was left over as a treat in store for a more convenient season. The business meeting was followed by the usual entertainment, which was left in the hands of Mrs. Fortune and Mrs. Hindle. Mrs. Rogers served tea.—Mrs. Margaret Hindle, secretary, Clunie, W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

Some women in mixed locals are "doing their bit" to make citizens of the New Canadian. In one local a lady volunteered to correspond with the teacher of a New Canadian school to keep her enthusiasm aroused, and in another local a lady took the name and address of a teacher in order that her little girl might pass on her Sunday school papers and cards to the New Canadian pupils.

The U.F.W.A. is a great help to our local, serving lunch at meetings and co-operating with us in all matters of importance. It is one of the few U.F.W.A. locals fully represented at the recent convention.—E. J. Garland, secretary, Ramsey U.F.A.

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THE Doo Dads do not know their geography very well. When they left Holland they sailed right past Spain and on to Italy. After they had spent a few days in picturesque Venice they had to double back on their course in order to visit Spain. They lost a day or two by this blunder, but time is not a very great object with the Doo Dads. At last they arrived in a Spanish port, and a few hours' journey overland landed them in old Madrid. Here they found that the toreadors had a great reception planned for them. The national sport of Spain is bull fighting. The toreadors are very clever in keeping out of the way of the frantic animals, and it is very seldom that they get tossed into the air. They were sure that the Doo Dads would be greatly interested in their dangerous pastime, but a great disappointment was in store for them. When the animals saw so many jolly-looking Doo Dads they simply refused to put up a fight. See what frantic efforts the toreadors are putting forth to make the entertainment come up to expectations. One is twisting the bull's tail; another is waving a red kerchief, and still another is shouting at him through a megaphone. One little fellow has struck on the happy

idea of tickling his ear with a feather, but that is only making the animal smile at him. The other bull refuses to be dragged out into the arena. Not even the frantic efforts of the toreador with the red kerchief or the temptation to munch up that big, juicy carrot will induce him to come out. Meanwhile, the band continues to play as if everything were going according to schedule. What strange tune do you suppose they are playing?

Although the bull fight has turned out to be such a fiasco the Doo Dads appear to be very much interested and amused. The young fellow with the catapult is on the job as usual. He has pelted one of the toreador's nags until the furious animal has kicked up and almost thrown its rider. Old Doc Sawbones, who was given a comfortable seat, as guest of honor, under the awning, is laughing until his sides ache at the antics of the toreadors. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is also very much amused, but whether bulls fight or not, it is all the same to Sleepy Sam, who, fan in hand, is dozing peacefully in the shade.

The Doo Dads in Spain

SPAIN is a country which most children hear of early in their lives. There is the old rhyme for rainy days:—

Rain, rain, go to Spain!
Never show your face again!
Of course, it would never do if the rain were really never to show its face again. That would cause the failure of the crops, and would leave both people and cattle without food. There is a better rhyme:—

Rain, rain, go away,
Come again another day!
Little Tommy wants to play.

But it is Spain, not rain, that I must tell you about. Spain is a very ancient land, its history going back to more than 1,000 years before the beginning of the Christian era. Three-thousand years ago the ships of the Phoenicians, who were great people to trade, sailed to the western end of the Mediterranean Sea and out through the Pillars of Hercules, as the ancients termed the two portions of Europe and Africa, which come close together at the Straits of Gibraltar. The Phoenicians did not stop at the immense rock which is now called Gibraltar, but sailed on out into the Atlantic Ocean, and came to what are now the British Isles, where they traded with the natives for their tin.

Gibraltar was captured from the Spaniards by the allied British and Dutch forces in July, 1704, 215 years ago, and has ever since been a British stronghold. The history of Spain is largely a history of wars, until recent years. In the greatest war of all, the world war which ended by the armistice in November of last year, Spain did not take part. But if I were to attempt to tell the history of Spain for the past 3,000 years, back to the earliest time of which there is any record of events in that country, I should have to write of wars following wars, and it would take me many pages of The Guide to tell about them all.

In ancient times the Carthaginians and Romans warred in Spain, and hundreds of years later, when the barbarians from the north overthrew the Roman Empire, some 1,500 years ago, there began hundreds of years of division and confusion and fighting in Spain. The Vandals and other savage tribes held Spain, and after them the Visigoths, and then about 1,100 years ago the Mohammedans conquered Spain. They held Spain for several hundred years, but were finally driven out, and Spain had Christian rulers, being divided into a number of small kingdoms, whose kings fought each other.

Finally a little more than 400 years ago, King Ferdinand, of Aragon, one of the two strongest of the kingdoms of Spain, and Queen Isabella, of Castile, the other strongest Spanish kingdom, were married, and were proclaimed king and queen of most of Spain. They drove the Mohammedans out of Granada, the last Spanish state which they held; and after that began the greatness of the Spanish Empire. It was Ferdinand and Isabella who sent Christopher Columbus across the Atlantic on the voyage of discovery which made this new world known to the old world.

After that Spain became very powerful and rich, owning vast extents of territory in North and South America, and elsewhere throughout the world. But in 1588, when the Spanish fleet, called the Great Armada, which it had taken years to make ready, went forth to conquer England, it met with an overwhelming defeat.

Gradually Spain lost part after part of her world-empire; and finally, to come down to our own times, the last war in which Spain was engaged was the war with the United States in 1898, resulted in the last remnants of that once great empire breaking away from Spanish rule. Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands ceased to be Spanish possessions.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

see present conditions bettered. One provides for automatic by-elections and the filling of any vacancies which may occur through the death of the sitting member or otherwise within 60 days. The other is that if a member is elected for two seats he must make a choice as to the one he proposes to represent within 30 days. His third proposal, in regard to which there is much to be said both for and against, is that Dominion election day should be a general holiday. To this considerable opposition was expressed by members of the house on various grounds, but there was less objection registered to the other changes Mr. Jacobs seeks in the law. The bill will be thoroughly threshed out by the committee and recommendations made to the house. Mr. Jacobs told the house that he was not wedded to his proposal to make election day a holiday and would be willing to drop it if necessary.

An opposition member who just missed having one of his ideas incorporated in the statutes of the country this session, is Isaac Pedlow, of South Renfrew. At the last session of the parliament Mr. Pedlow introduced a bill to have Thanksgiving Day fixed permanently for the second Monday in November, with the idea that it would commemorate armistice day in addition to being the day set apart for mankind to show gratitude to a kindly providence for blessings received. The bill was among those which failed of passage, but Mr. Pedlow placed it on order paper again this session. It was given second reading and passed through the committee stage with an amendment fixing November 11 (Armistice day) as the permanent holiday. On the third reading of the bill, however, after the adoption of an amendment to make the second Monday in November the holiday, as originally proposed by Mr. Pedlow, the six months' hoist was moved by Michael Steel and carried on a division of 78 to 73. Sir George Foster, who was leading the house, voted against the six months' hoist as did ten or twelve unionist members, while the opposition and several of the cross-benchers, including Hon. T. A. O'Rear, and Mr. Reid, of Mackenzie, voted in favor of the proposal to have a permanent Thanksgiving day, commemorative of Armistice day and the other gifts of a wise providence. This action on the part of parliament means that the fixing of the date for Thanksgiving day remains a prerogative of the government, and that Armistice day will have to be celebrated in some special manner. The strongest objection to Mr. Pedlow's proposal came from members, including the majority of western members, who consider November 11 too late in the season for the proper observance of Thanksgiving.

Liberals to Fight Assiniboia

Hon. W. R. Motherwell Nominated; Expects to be Defeated.

Arcola, Sask., Sept. 26.—Contrary to expectations, the liberals of Assiniboia, at their convention here tonight, decided to fight the grain growers at the by-election on October 27, and the Hon. W. R. Motherwell was chosen as the candidate. There was a small attendance at the convention, and the proposal to nominate a candidate was strongly opposed during the discussion. The motion to fight the by-election was not carried unanimously, the vote being 23 in favor and 12 opposed. The speakers expressed little belief in the possibility of winning the election. The only idea was that they should not let the election go by default for fear of the future results in this riding and also in other parts of the province through the success of the grain growers' political party.

Hugh McLeod, of Macoun, and E. W. F. Harris, of Arcola, were also nominated, but withdrew. After receiving the nomination, Mr. Motherwell said he intended to throw himself right into the fight, and he believed he had a fighting, sporting chance.

Mr. Motherwell was the founder of the Grain Growers' Association. He personally called the first meeting of the grain growers in 1901, and acted as their chairman. He said tonight he believed in the objects of the grain growers, but that they would suffer by going into politics and it would destroy that harmony and team play that had characterized them in the past. Politics, he said, was war. The fate of third parties was always the same.

Western Farmers' Winnings

Kansas City, September 26.—Western Canada again cleaned up in the open classes for wheat at the big soil products exhibition here.

The sweepstakes went to J. Fields, of Regina, whose magnificent Marquis grain is one of the sensations of the show. Collander Brothers, of Wilcox, Sask., were awarded second honors with P. Kuzyk, of Oakland, Man., third, and E. E. Young, of Oak Lake, Man., fourth.

OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year, the Grain Growers' Association, more than ever, the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as its agent. Ship cars to Fort William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us, and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise. References: Union Bank of Canada and branches.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
701-708 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG

October 1, 1919

None of the prizes in the other wheat classes went to Canadians.

Had judging been done on the milling stand, Mr. Young would have achieved third place, as his grain was better than an appearance standpoint than that of his rival from Oak Lake. The judges spent nearly an hour on the samples submitted by Mr. Kuzyk and Mr. Young before being able to arrive at a decision. Mr. Young also won third place in the beardless barley class.

The state displays against which Messrs. Hamilton and Larcombe are competing are particularly attractive this year. Exceptional merit is required to get a place near the top.

In Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 28

Junior and grand champion, as already stated, was Barron's Lavender, the 47th.

In the Herefords, L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, who also had made the Western summer Fair circuit, won a considerable number of prizes at Toronto. He was first in the two-year-old class with Cavalier and was afterwards awarded the grand championship. In this two-year-old class, a third was also third on Fairfax Perfection. In the female classes, for two-year-olds and over, Clifford was first on Perfection Lass. In the two-year-old class he was first on Genevieve Perfect. In junior yearlings he went to the top with Lady Armour Fairfax, while in senior calves he again won on Perfection Lass 7th. In junior calves he was fourth and fifth with Lady Armour Fairfax and May Queen Fairfax. Clifford won the senior and grand champion female class with Perfection Lass 5th, while the junior championship also went to the same exhibitor on Lady Armour Fairfax. Clifford was first in graded herd, third in senior herd, second in breeder's herd, first in get of sire, first and second in progeny of cow, and second in best four calves.

Prizes at Calgary Fat Stock Show

Boys and girls who are interested in feeding and caring for livestock, and who wish an opportunity to compete for large prizes at the Alberta Winter Fair, the second week in December, should write to F. I. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary, Alberta, for a copy of the winter fair prize list. \$2,500 will be offered in prizes for the baby beef competition for steers and the Canadian heifer competition for heifers. Alberta-bred lamb competition and a competition for hogs, all fed and cared for by girls and boys under 12 years of age. The fair period starts on October 10, and closes on November 25.

The regular winter fair classes will be increased over those offered last year in addition to a very attractive list of prizes amounting to \$2,704.50, offered at the Alberta Winter Fair by the Dominion Livestock Branch, Ottawa. The special prizes offered by the Dominion Livestock Branch, Ottawa, are as follows:

Best 15 fat steers owned by one exhibitor, 1,400 pounds or over, \$350, \$250, \$200, \$150, \$100, \$50.

Best five steers over 1,100 pounds, owned by one exhibitor, \$100, \$80, \$70, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30.

Best five steers under 1,100 pounds, owned by one exhibitor, \$100, \$80, \$70, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30.

Animals competing in first class not eligible for two following classes:

Finished sheep, any breed or grade. Best group five yearling wethers, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. Best group five lambs, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. Best group ten yearling wethers, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. Best group ten lambs, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00.

Dressed carcasses.—Open only to animals which have competed in foregoing classes: Best group five yearling carcasses, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. Best group five lamb carcasses, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00.

Finished bacon hogs, any breed or grade, weight 160 to 230 pounds.—Best group of five, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00.

Dressed carcasses.—Best group of five, which have competed in class 262, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. In all of above classes entry is necessary but no entry fee.

Shorthorns for Canada

Wm. A. Dryden, president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Brooklyn, Ont., has selected 125 head of Shorthorns in Scotland and England. These cattle will probably be shortly landed in Quebec.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, September 26, 1919.

OATS.—The unsettled weather conditions were the cause of higher prices during the early part of the week. Since then we have had better weather and heavier receipts, and the result has been lower prices. American corn prices are again declining owing to a larger movement of new crop. As compared with prices of a week ago, our cash market shows a decline of 3¢ cents.

BARLEY.—The demand continues firm, and all offerings are being absorbed at prices which show a big premium over deferred delivery. Exporters state that they are filling old contracts and are not able to work new business at present price levels.

FLAX.—October delivery has declined 38 cents in the past week, and present price is one dollar below the price of a month ago. Our market has been largely influenced by conditions in American markets where receipts are increasing rapidly. The yield in that country is small and crushers are likely to have difficulty in securing supplies later.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	22	23	24	25	26	27	Aug	Aug
Oats—	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Dec.	78	78	77	76	77	78	77	81
Barley—								
Oct.	121	120	121	120	119	121	120	
Dec.	115	115	115	114	114	115	113	
Flax—								
Oct.	453	453	445	425	425	415	409	379
Dec.	431	431	401	388	383	383	404	393

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending September 25 was as follows:

	Grain	Received during week	Shipped during week	Now in store
Manitoba				
Wheat		130	11,211	11,500
Oats		9,375		36,993
Barley				5,270
Flax				568
Rye				1,270
Calgary				
Wheat		841	9,010	24,100
Oats		3,919	2,802	8,004
Barley				113
Flax				1
Rye				

INITIAL WHEAT PRICE

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:

No. 1 hard	\$2.15
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.12
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.08
Special No. 4	2.02
Special No. 5	1.91
Special No. 6	1.81
Rejected No. 1 northern	2.04
Rejected No. 2 northern	2.01
Rejected No. 3 northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur.

THE OASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.

OATS.—Steady to firm. No. 3 whites at December price to 2 cents under. Demand fair. No. 3 white closed at 63¢ to 64¢ cents. No. 4 white oats at 61¢ to 63¢ cents.

RYE.—Firm. No. 2 selling at 1¢ to 2 cents over October. Demand fair. No. 2 rye closed at \$4.38 to \$4.39.

BARLEY.—Slow and 1 cent to 2 cents down; demand slack, no top grades on market. Prices closed at 95 cents to \$1.26.

FLAXSEED.—Steady with fair demand; No. 1 spot 2 cents over Duluth September to 4 cents under. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.58 to \$4.64, on spot and \$4.27 to \$4.32 to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending September 26, 1919, as follows:—Cattle, 6,666; calves, 530; hogs, 768; sheep, 1,156.

Lighter receipts during the week together with a stronger tone to the southern markets, has resulted in at least a 50 cent advance on fair to choice butcher stuff. We topped the market on Thursday with some choice steers shipped in by J. G. Vidler, of Wadena, which fetched \$12.50. Steers, to bring this, have got to be gilt-edged. The average choice 1,200 butcher steer at the present time is worth from \$10.00 to \$10.50, with fair to good qualities at \$9.00 to \$10.00. Good weighty feeders are in good demand at \$8.00 to \$9.00. Light weight feeders and stocker steers, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Choice butcher cows a shade stronger, the bulk bringing between \$7.50 and \$9.00. Canners, cutters and boners continue to arrive in great

numbers, and these continue to change hands at last week's prices.

Sheep receipts this week were light, and prices held steady. Fat lambs at 11 cents to 12 cents. Fat sheep, eight cents to nine cents.

The hog market continues the same as last week with selects at 17 cents, but has a weak undertone and 50 cents may be taken off any time.

With heavy runs of stockers, feeders and breeding heifers coming on the market we believe that now is an opportune time to place orders for this class of stuff, and are convinced that those who intend to fill up will be well advised to do so as it does not seem reasonable to expect quality stockers and feeders to become much, if any lower. With six weeks open feeding before freeze-up it looks like an opportunity.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$10.00 to \$11.50
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 10.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 9.50
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.50 to 8.50
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.00 to 7.00
Choice fat heifers	7.00 to 8.50
Good to choice cows	7.00 to 9.00
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Fat lambs	11.00 to 12.00
Sheep	7.00 to 9.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 10.50

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice weighty, good colored feeders	\$ 7.00 to \$ 8.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.50 to 7.00
Best milkers and springers	\$5.00 to \$10.00
Fair milkers and springers	\$5.00 to 75.00

Hogs	
Selects fed and watered	\$17.00
Lights	16.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	14.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	13.00
Medium sows	13.00
Heavy sows	12.00
Stags	7.50 to 10.00
Boars	3.00 to 7.00

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Sept. 26. Hogs.—Receipts, 12,000; market steady; butchers, \$16.50 to \$17.40; packers, \$15.00 to \$17.80; lights, \$16.75 to \$17.75; pigs, \$15.00 to \$16.25; roughs, \$16.50 to \$17.80.

Cattle.—Receipts, 3,000; market steady to higher. Heaves, \$16.00 to \$19.00; butchers' stock, \$6.50 to \$14.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.25 to \$12.50; cows, \$7.75 to \$13.00; calves, \$20.25 to \$21.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 14,000; market steady; wool lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.25; ewes, \$2.00 to \$7.25.

South St. Paul Livestock

South St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26. Estimated livestock receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 2,800; calves, 1,000; hogs, 2,800; sheep, 4,500; cars, 103.

Cattle.—Cattle prices averaged about steady again today. A flock of Canadian butcher cows and heifers sold at \$8.50 to \$10.00 today.

Butcher cows (heifers) Range of prices, \$6.25 to \$10.00; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$10.00.

Canners (cutters) Range of prices, \$5.00 to \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Butcher bulls—Range of prices, \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$6.00.

Veal calves—Range of prices, \$12.50 to \$19.50; bulk of sales, \$10.50.

Hogs.—Hogs lost another quarter today. The quality was about par with past days.

Hogs—Range of prices, \$15.00 to

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 22 to September 27 inclusive

	Wheat	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
Date	3CW	3CW	3CW	1NW	3CW
Sept 22	170	87	87	87	80
23	170	86	86	86	85
24	170	83	82	82	81
25	170	88	82	82	81
26	170	83	82	82	81
27	171	84	83	83	82
Week ago	170	86	86	86	84
Year ago	188	87	83	83	78

Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Sample Can, enough for one gallon. Postpaid \$.50

Large Can, enough for six to seven gallons. Postpaid 1.75

Of finest genuine Lager Beer, to be made at home. Full directions given how to make it according to the Temperance Act. Maltified customers everywhere. Agents wanted.

HOP-MALT COMPANY LTD.,
Hamilton, Ont.

to 15¢, bulk of sales, \$15.75 to \$16.00
Sheep—Sheep and lambs sold yesterday with yesterday.
Sheep and lambs. Range of prices, \$5.00 to \$13.25; bulk of sales, \$8.50 to \$13.25

CALGARY

United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Branch report to us as follows:—

CATTLE.—With a heavy run of cattle, the bulk of which were of rather inferior quality, the market was slow and uneven. Choice heavy fat cows and heavy feeder steers of good quality were the best sellers. We sold a few head of steers at ten cents, but it is only those of exceptional quality and weighing 1,200 and up that will realize this price. Most of the best steers sold at \$9.25 to \$9.75, with medium butcher \$8.25 to \$9.00. Heavy fat cows and heifers made \$7.50 to \$8.25, with fair killers \$7.00 to \$7.50. Fat yearlings and two-year-old heifers from 650 to 800 pounds met a fairly ready demand at \$7.00 to \$7.25, while bulls held about steady at \$5.75 to \$6.25 for butchers and \$5.00 to \$5.50 for bolognas. A few meaty stocker cows sold at \$6.00 to \$6.50, but the bulk are too poor in flesh to bring over \$5.50, and it was at this price most of them changed hands. Choice yearlings in car load lots sold from \$6.50 to \$7.00, but light or off-colored stuff did not exceed \$4.50 to \$5.00. A number of buyers were on the market for feeder steers and took most of the fair butcher stuff for this purpose at \$8.50 to \$9.25, with a fair demand for 800 to 900-pound steers at \$7.25 to \$8.00. Veal held about steady at \$8.50 to \$9.00 for fat calves 200 to 350 pounds, but thin and rough calves only made \$6.00 to \$6.50, the offerings being smaller than usual.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$14.50.

HOGS.—Receipts light, with large percentage of roughs, \$17.00 to \$17.50 bid off cars. Choice bunches of selects would bring 50 cents more.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$20.25.

SHEEP.—Receipts light, quality poor, no demand for thin sheep from the packers. We quote fat lambs \$11.00 to \$11.50, wethers, \$9.00 to \$10.50; and fat ewes, \$8.00 to \$9.50.

Eastern markets slightly stronger on real good cattle, but common stuff will sell lower all over. Fat cows are holding well, but for the present would advise holding steers back. Choice stocker steers find ready purchasers, but the inferior kinds are very hard to move and shippers of these must look for low prices.

Receipts this week: horses, 1,148; cattle, 7,503; sheep, 657; hogs, 1,680. Last week: horses, 633; cattle, 7,540; sheep, 506; hogs, 1,044.

EDMONTON

The United Grain Growers Limited Live stock Branch, Edmonton, reports as follows:—

Receipts: This week, Cattle, 1,770; hogs, 154; sheep, 160. Last week, cattle, 2,321; hogs, 137; sheep, 284.

Owing to a decided falling off in cattle receipts local prices held up well and all good stuff was readily disposed of at prices quoted last week. Medium and poorer stuff went at canner prices. Hog receipts remained about the same as last week, but the market was off. Sheep receipts were almost cut in half, but quotations remain unchanged.

CATTLE.—Export steers brought \$9.00 to \$10.00; good butchers, \$8.00 to \$9.00; stockers, \$6.00 to \$8.00; choice butcher heifers, \$7.00 to \$7.50; stocker heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.00; canners, \$3.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00; oxen, \$4.50 to \$7.00; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.00.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG.—Market firmer, receipts light; jobbers paying 46 1/2 cents per dozen, loss off, cases free; jobbing ordinary, 46 to 48 cents; specials, 58 cents; cartons, 60 cents; retail, ordinary, 60 cents; specials, 70 cents. Poultry prices show tendency to drop; live broilers, 30 cents; chickens, 23 to 25 cents; fowl, 18 to 22 cents; ducks, 23 to 25 cents; retail dressed broilers, 45 cents; chickens, 45 cents; fowl, 36 cents; ducks, 40 cents.

REGINA.—Receipts light, quality fair; jobbers paying 45 to 47 cents, loss off; jobbing, 50 to 51 cents; retail, 55 to 60 cents.

CALGARY.—Country shippers get, extras, 53 cents; ones, 50 cents; twos, 41 cents; jobbing extras, \$18.00, ones, \$16.75; twos, \$14.50. Poultry receipts heavy; fowl, 18 to 21 cents; chicken, 20 to 25 cents.

EDMONTON.—Market steady; dealers pay 50 cents delivered; graded price, extras, 53 cents; ones, 50 cents; twos, 40 cents. Jobbing, fresh extras, 60 cents; ones, 58 1/2 cents; storage extras, 58 1/2 cents; ones, 55 cents. Live poultry, fowl, 16 to 18 cents; chickens 23 to 25 cents; ducks, 16 cents; geese, 20 cents; turkeys, 23 to 26 cents.

Winnipeg Hay Prices

Wholesale prices to producers.—

No. 1 timothy	\$32.00
No. 2 timothy	30.00
No. 1 red top	28.00
No. 2 red top	26.00
No. 1 upland	24.00
No. 2 upland	22.00

Says Canadian Bacon is Rotting

Hamilton, Ont., September 26.—Ben Thellett, M.P., the British labor leader, who is here attending the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress as fraternal delegate, in discussing the causes of the railway crisis in England today, said that Canadian bacon, by the millions of pounds, was rotting on the docks and had to be used for soap-making as a result of the way the railway companies have been allowed to control transportation.

HORSES

HORSES HORSES HORSES—A. LAYZELL
Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.
Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday 250 to 500 head always on hand.
Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses
are cheap. Carloads of one, two and three-
year-old Clydes, Percherons and Shire colts can
always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares
and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap.
Write or wire us for prices or better come and
attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a
specialty. Phone F-5107 and F-5499. Layzell
& Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE CLASSY
Percheron stallions, two, three and four years old.
If you need a new horse in your district, would
exchange, or would consider good weight young
range horses in exchange. The three-year-old
will mature a ton horse. L. W. Marr, Millet,
Alta.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO
horses infected with bots and worms is wasted.
Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and
aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products
Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND
Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian
stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible
parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere
St., Winnipeg. 19tf

CLYDESDALE STALLION—EIGHT YEARS
old, quiet and broken, weight about 1,800. For
sale or exchange for cattle or sheep. Box 17,
Altamont, Man. 40-3

PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, EIGHT
years old, black. Can use him longer. M. A.
Hewitt, Rensselaer, Sask. 39-2

SHEPHERD DRIVING MARE, COLT, BUGGY,
cutting harness. Cheap. Harry Avery, Clear-
water, Man.

SWINE

REEDERS, ATTENTION!—POLAND-CHINA
boars, big type, heavy bone, smooth kind that
weigh 225 to 250 pounds at six months old.
April farrow. From imported stock that have
large litters. Matured dams weigh 900 pounds
give 500 pounds. Ten sows farrowed 110 pigs.
Get the money maker. Boars fit for service
October and November. For weights, measure-
ments and prices, address T. O. Felland,
Wetaskiwin, Alta. 39-3

FOR SALE—FIVE MONTHS-OLD REGISTERED
Berkshires, choicely bred, good individuals,
35 cents per pound for tops; they run at 30 cents
per pound, crated, f.o.b. Medicine Hat. John-
stone & Son, Woolchester, Alta. 38-4

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—YOUNG BOARS
and sows, three and four months, long smooth
profile strain, \$25 to \$30 each. Also choice
yearling sows, \$75. James M. Ewens, Bethany,
Man. 40-3

FOR SALE, BERKSHIRES—A NUMBER OF
fine lengthy young Berkshire pigs, May and
June litters, at 20c. per pound; pedigrees in-
cluded. Write W. F. Garnett, Carmen, Man.
39-4

FOR SALE—30 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE
boars and sows, including the first prize boar and
the third and fourth prize sows under six months
at Regina. D. A. Robertson, Howard, Sask. 38-4

SELLING—REGISTERED DUCOC—JERSEY
April pigs of extra good breeding, either sex
\$20 and \$25 each. L. W. Louschen, Leeburn,
Sask. 39-2

FOR SALE—FIVE CHOICE POLAND-CHINA
boars, large type, fit for service. For further
particulars communicate with Geo. Jackman,
Bedgewick, Alta. 39-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—THE KIND THAT
pay. Young pigs of both sex for sale at \$12 each.
From good big well matured stock. F. Tarn,
Lake Francis, Man. 39-2

SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA
pigs, Spring litters, either sex. George Ander-
son, Sutherland, Sask. 39-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE
boars, four months old, extra good breeding,
\$25 each. W. S. Morrison, Wapella, Sask. 39-2

REGISTERED DUCOC—JERSEYS—YOUNG
stock for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man.
37-4

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUCOC, EARLY LIT-
ters, unrelated pairs and tris. Connor & Hut-
chinson, Goodwater, Sask. 37-9

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SPRING LITTERS
—From prize-winning stock. G. A. Hope,
Wadena, Sask. 40-8

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUCOC—JERSEY
pigs, either sex, different ages. Wm. Kuhn,
Paynton, Sask. 40-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS.
C. J. Brady, Box 10, Morden, Alta.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EXTRA CHOICE
breeding. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 4f

DOGS

FOR SALE—FASTEST RACING GREYHOUNDS
also Russian wolfhounds, first prize at Regina
Dog Show, 1919. These greyhounds hold
Saskatchewan record for a yote killing. Stump
for reply. Pleasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy,
Sask. 38-3

SELLING—WOLF HOUND PUPS, AGE THREE
months, males only, bred from best killers in
Manitoba, \$20 each. Also one dog, four years
old, guaranteed to kill, \$125. David Rod-
gers, Jr., Grayville, Man.

FOR SALE—WOLF HOUND PUP, HALF
greyhound and half stag. Bred from best strain
of wolf dogs in Saskatchewan. A. E. Beattie,
Brandon, Sask. 40-2

SELLING—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, GOOD
working stock, males \$20.00, females \$10.00.
Geo. Grant, Wild Rose Farm, Storthoaks, Sask.
40-4

FOR SALE—TWO FEMALE AIREDALE PUP-
pies, \$4.00 each. K. A. Goodridge, Waseca,
Sask. 39-2

SELLING—WOLF-HOUNDS, 3 TRAINED, 2
untrained, 5 pups five months. R. Taylor,
Oak Lake, Man. 40-2

FOXES

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES.
Red Bros., Bethwell, Ontario, Canada. 37-4

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Seven Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word,
as for example, "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be
sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide.
The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for
at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which
applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines
will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising
must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven
days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for can-
cellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,
mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp.
Mountain Bard, twenty cows and heifers in calf
to Mountain Bard, a splendid lot of Oxford
Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs,
Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An
extra choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerells.
Stallions: Carman and Roland. Andrew Gra-
ham, Roland, Man. 40-1f

FOR SALE—12 EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED
Red Polled bulls, one three-year-old, four two-
year-olds; seven yearlings and some cows and
heifers. Also three fine Percheron stallions
and some registered Percheron mares. Have
sold my farm and am quitting the stock business;
will give possession next year. H. O. Hutchins,
Keeler, Sask. 40-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD HAM
lambs from champion prize-winning stock sired
by an imported ram that cost \$500, also registered
Leicester ram lambs, prize winners at the
Western Fairs, 1919; also Duroc-Jersey pigs,
both sexes, August farrowed. For prices apply
David C. Jones, Bangor, Sask. 39-4

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3
Extra good bulls, one year-old, this month 6
young cows all in good shape, and good quality
10 Shetland ponies, yearlings must sell this
month. For harness and carts always on hand.
Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alame-
da, Sask. 40-1

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE CON-
sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at
the head of good heads. Females in calf, or calf
by side, of the best breeding. Imported and
Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English
flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

BEAVERBROOK FARM—WE ARE SHORT OF
winter feed and will sell high class registered
Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Duroc-Jerseys
at farmers' prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 39-6

UNRESERVED SALE—35 CHOICE SHORT-
horns (28 registered), 15 horses, implements,
etc. Mr. Kirkham of Saltreata is retiring; will
sell by auction Wednesday, October 22nd. Geo.
A. Dulmage, Yorkton, auctioneer. 39-2

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED-
er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses
and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages,
both sexes. 19tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE
boars and sows, two Shorthorn bulls, one
Ayrshire bull. Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D.
McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17tf

J. H. CROWE, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
Shorthorns, Percherons, Chester White Pigs and
Orpingtons. Cultist Plains, Man.

FOR SALE—10 EWES, LAMBS AND THREE-
year-olds, Suffolk shearing rams. Collie pups.
W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 40-3

CATTLE

SHORTHORN COW, MISS LULU, 118126, RED,
little white, five years; bred to Sir Douglas,
129052; due to calve April. This is a fine,
large cow and milking good. Price \$275. Splen-
did roan calf, six months, a future prize-winner,
from Dam, Miss Lulu, and well-known sire.
Price \$100. Fine Shorthorn bull, Sir Douglas,
129052, red and white markings, 17 months.
This is a splendid animal and cheap at \$150.
Am retiring from business. \$500 for the three.
Victory Bonds, taken. L. M. Guppy, Nutana,
Sask. 39-3

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS, BY AUCTION,
10 o'clock, October 15th, at the farm of F. A.
Curran, two and one-half miles north-west of
Dominion City. Our entire herd consisting of
26 females and 9 bulls. Terms: 50 per cent.
cash, balance at 8 per cent. or 5 per cent. dis-
count. Also 20 horses and farm machinery.
R. Curran & Sons. 40-2

HOLSTEINS—FOUR SEGIS BULL CALVES,
one to six months, sire, King Segis Champion,
grand-son of the great bull King Segis, grand
sire of Segis Fayne Johanna (record, 50
pounds of butter in seven days). The Segis
strain are among the most popular in America
today. Jas. Giblin & Sons, Macdonald, Man.

SELLING—THREE CHOICE PURE-BRED
Shorthorn bulls, six to thirteen months old,
also a few heifers, six months to two years old,
all from prize-winning females, and my stock
bull, Lord Aberdeen (102245). For price and
particulars, write or phone W. T. Pack, box 151,
Carleton Place, Ont. 40-3

J. BOUSEFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.,
offer 100 choice Shorthorn females, bred to Duke
of Saskatchewan by Gairford Marquis. The two
imported bulls, Scottish Leader and Royal Gift
and Royal Lavender, by Archer's Hope. Also
choice young bulls.

FOR SALE—32 HEAD PURE-BRED HERE-
ford cows, heifers and calves; good breeding.
Owner retiring from farming. E. C. Davison,
Streamstown P.O., near Lloydminster, Alberta. 39-3

SELLING—20 HEAD HOLSTEIN COWS AND
heifers, good and pure-bred, freshest August
first to Nov.; also two-yearling bulls. D. B.
Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38tf

SELLING—ONE CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL,
two years; four young bulls fit for service. Ex-
cellent milking strains. C. W. Thurston, North
Regina, Sask. 39-3

SELLING—ONE CAR GOOD GRADE COWS
and two-year-olds. Feed shortage is reason for
selling. Eli Goodwin, Colgate, Sask. 40-3

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS
and heifers. E. & W. Darnborough, Laura,
Sask. 40-9

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE,
Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for
sale. 42tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

First in Cattle

C. J. L. Field and Sons, of Moosomin, Sask., had some young Hereford
Cattle to sell. Like hundreds of other Guide readers they knew the value
of ads. in The Farmers' Market Place. Their advertising is reproduced
below. Read what Mr. Field said on his results:—

He Ran this Ad:—

HEREFORD CATTLE—FOR SALE,
young bulls, also a few yearling and
two year old heifers, and a few cows
in calf to "Ronald Fairfax," 21511.
C. J. L. Field and Sons, Rosemount
Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 47 6
85 words six times, at seven cents a
word, cost \$14.70.

He Got these Results:—

Jan. 8, 1919.
"Your paper beats them all for results."
Signed—C. J. L. Field.

Additional Evidence

J. A. Englund, Gladmar, Sask.
T. G. Cornoll, Willova, Sask.
D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.
Rev. T. Ferrier, Brandon, Man.
E. and W. Darnborough, Laura, Sask.

There are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results.

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage re-
sults for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western
Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising
in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the
most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm-journal
circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You.

Send An Ad. In Today And Try It.

The rate is economical—Seven Cents a word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

246 ACRES, \$4,000—WITH HORSES, STOCK,
tools. Convenient to RR town at corner of
every advantage. 100 acres prime land,
tillage, 75-cow pasture, estimated 2,000 cords
wood, timber fruit. Big basement barn, two
silos, horse stable, granary, corn house. Retiring
owner includes pair good horses, hawks, 1400
poultry, full list tools, wagons, harness ma-
chinery, gasoline engine, hay, grain, feed etc.
at only \$4,000, easy terms. See page 12, 13
house and details, page 29 of big 12-page full
catalog, just out, farm bargains Maine to
Florida and west to Nebraska, copy for Street
Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM FOR SALE NEAR
Enderby and Armstrong, 10 1/2 acres all cleared
and planted to fruit trees just coming to bearing,
good house, barn and other buildings. Well
settled district, pleasant neighbors and good
general facilities. Suit man who wants attractive
home where he can farm on small scale. Price
\$5,500. Full particulars and photographs on
request. George W. James, 802 Grain Exchange,
Fort William, Ontario. 38-4

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR
sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and
Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective
buyer. In some instances the sum of \$900 to
\$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write
us for particulars, stating district desired. Will
gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust
Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 4f

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO-
date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan valley
farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in
the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full
particulars. Pemberton & Son, 419 Howe St.,
Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cleve-
dale. 21tf

FOR SALE—SQUAW BLUFF STOCK FARM,
800 acres; Gladstone six miles, elevator and
station, two miles; school, half-mile. 390 acres
in crop this year; 80 acres will summer fallow
this year; 80 acres breaking. Good buildings
and abundance good water. For price and
terms apply J. W. Hurd, Keyes, Man. 39-4

QUARTER-SECTION—16 MILES FROM
Rocky Mountain House, one mile from school,
30 acres cultivated, log buildings, four springs
never freeze in winter, lots of open range. \$1,000
time, write for cash terms. Peter Okie, Donalds,
Alta. 39-4

SWAN RIVER VALLEY, MANITOBA—FOR
sale, choice improved farms in the Benito dis-
trict, where crop failures are unheard of. Before
locating anywhere, write to A. A. McNeil,
Benito, Man. 37-4

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE
farms. Will deal with owners only. Give de-
scription, location and cash price. James P.
White, New Franklin, Mo. 38-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,
no matter where located. Particulars free.
Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln,
Nebr. 40-4

FOR SALE—246 ACRES, 150 BROKEN, 85
fenced. For particulars and price write T. B.
Martin, Cut Knife, Sask. 40-2

FARM MACHINERY

ONE TRACTOR, 10-20 TITAN; ONE THREE-
furrow Hamilton 14-inch plow and one five-
passenger Gray Dorr touring car. All newly used
and in A1 condition. J. E. Johnson, P.O. Box
2755, Repton, Man.

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUT-
ting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get
your tractor equipment from Brett Manufac-
turing Co., Winnipeg.

WANTED—USED FORDSON AND DISC
cheap. State price and particulars. K. Mac-
Donald, Wawota, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HAY OR
cows 12-25 Mogul tractor. Used two seasons.
Hoffmann Bros., Maple Creek, Sask. 37-4

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY—HAY PRESS
in good condition. T. J. Toland, Sperling, Man.
40-2

\$450 BUYS MY 8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR WITH
attachments. If overhauled, \$450. John Wake,
Borden P.O., Sask. 40-3

SELLING—ONE NEW FORDSON TRACTOR,
\$700. Apply George Bishop, Butterby, Sask.
38-4

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—1,000 TONS HAY, QUOTE PRICE,
f.o.b. shipping point. Chas. England, Box
208, Calgary, Alberta.

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT FROM PAUL GERLACH'S
1914 World's prize. Can sell two car loads only.
Excellent sample, absolutely pure. Grows
new breaking annually. Neighbors should
combine, \$3.00 bushel. Satisfaction certain.
Real value \$5.00. Wire or write Cole Bros.,
Cut Knife, Sask.

FOR SALE—RED ROSS WHEAT, \$10 PER
bushel. Best wheat I ever grew. Grown
from Rogers Wheeler seed obtained through
Guide. V. V. Law, Richard, Sask. 38-5

SELLING—1,100 BUSHELS GOOD SPRING
Rye, \$1.50 bushel, f.o.b. Rpy Hill. Sample on
request. Order immediately Oscar Spangul,
Rpy Hill, Sask. 39-2

FOR QUICK SALE—750 BUSHELS KITCHENER
wheat, \$5.00 bushel, bags at cost. A. E. Howell,
Caron, Sask. 39-3

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, SAID BY OUR
Customers to be unequalled. 8 x 10 1/2 pails per
crate. Write for prices on large and small orders.
The Pettit Aparies, Georgetown, Ont. 40-4

HONEY—10 POUND PAILS, \$3.50; 2 1/2 POUND
glass jars, \$1.00. Doda's Apary, Bowman
River, Man. 40-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE
for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise
Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SHEEP

SELLING—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE sheep: 25 ewes, one to four years, \$40 to \$50 each; 20 shearing ewes, \$35 each; 25 ewe lambs, \$25 to \$30 each; few aged ewes at \$25 each; or will sell 70 first named for lump sum of two thousand dollars. 16 big strong healthy shearing rams, clipped up to 16 pounds wool; 20 ram lambs, \$25 to \$35 each. These sheep are all well bred and in excellent condition. Cash or Victory Bonds taken. Orders to L. M. Guppy, Nutana, Sask. 39-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, shearings and lambs; sired by (imported) buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and a few five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 39-8

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAMS, YEARLINGS \$40 to \$50. Heavy boned, well covered; from imported sires and dams. Ram lambs \$25 to clear. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Maple Creek Station, Sask. 39-6

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

FEED SHORTAGE—WILL SELL 80 HIGH grade Oxford ewes, \$20 each; ewe lambs, \$15. Extra good pure-bred Oxford rams, two two-year-olds, \$75 and \$100, one four-year-old, \$75. W. Balderston, Melita, Manitoba. 40-2

FOR SALE—LEICESTER AND OXFORD RE- gistered rams, shearings and lambs; also a number of Leicester and grade ewes. A. D. Gamley, Griswold, Man.

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN TWO-SHEAR ram—Bred from imported prize-winning stock by Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, Ontario. For particulars, S. Aikenhead, Hartney, Man. 40-4

FOR SALE—100 WELL BRED SHROPSHIRE ewe lambs, \$15; 200 good breeding ewes, \$20; some pure bred in both lots; clip averaged nine lbs. W. & Edw. Pfimmer, Myrtle, Man. 38-4

FOR SALE—CHOICE BREEDING EWES, ONE to four years old, sired by imported Shropshire and Oxford rams; also Shropshire rams. Harry Hooper, Carlyle, Sask. 38-3

GWENMAWR HAMPSHIRE—A FEW CHOICE ram lambs from imported stock, for immediate sale. E. C. Harte, Brandon, Man. 39-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SUFFOLK DOWN ram lambs from imported stock. \$30 and \$35 each. D. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 39-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SUFFOLK RAM lambs; also one vigorous aged ram. H. O. English, Harding, Man. 39-2

THREE PURE-BRED OXFORD DOWN RAMS— \$25 each. P. Magnusson, box 14, Tantallon, Sask. 40-2

FOR SALE—400 GOOD BREEDING EWES, 360 lambs, 10 choice pure-bred rams. \$7,500. C. Holstein, Caron, Sask. 40-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED LEICESTER RAM lambs. Elmer N. Bennett, Arcola, Sask. 39-4

100 CHOICE SHEARLING BREEDING EWES, \$16.50 each. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38-6

FOR SALE—GRADE OXFORD DOWN EWE lambs. Alfred Stroud, Box 607, Deloraine. 36-5

POULTRY

"LAWTON'S" BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns—Fifty Cockerels for sale bred from hens that I own, and made a record of 293 eggs and better in 365 days. Price, \$5 each first choice; \$3 second choice. Square deal guaranteed. W. E. Lawton, 1303 Ave. H North, Saskatoon, Sask. 39-2

PURE-BREDS FOR SALE—WHITE WYAN- dottes, from good winter layers, cockerels \$3.50 and \$1.50, pullets \$1.50. Light Brahma cockerels, from prize-winning stock, \$4.50 each. White Holland turkeys, toms \$5.00, pullets \$4.00. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask.

SPECIAL SEPTEMBER SALE—WHITE WYAN- dottes, White Leghorns, Barred and Partridge Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas. Write for Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. Hall, Salmon Arm, B.C. 37-1

SALE, SURPLUS STOCK—WHITE WYAN- dottes, winning strain International egg laying contests. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, 80th St., Edmonton, Alberta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els, early hatched, \$2.00 each. Bourbon Red turkeys, either sex, \$5.00 each for October. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 40-4

LYON'S BUFF LEGHORNS—WON EVERY first prize at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Brandon. Stock for sale. Jack Lyons, Midnapore, Alta. 40-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—COCK- erels \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. John Driedger Winkler, Man. 40-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS—Pul- lets and cockerels, April-May hatched. \$1.75 each. Jas. Sparkes, Ridgeville, Manitoba. 40-1

WANTED—50 PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dottes pullets, Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. H. L. Cave, Delmas, Sask. 40-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS \$6, hens \$5, Ancona cockerels \$2.50. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 39-3

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, Barron's strain, April hatched. \$1.50 each. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 39-2

PEKIN DUCKS, \$3.00; DRAKES, \$3.50; R.C. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. R. W. Burgess, Cabri, Sask. 39-2

FOR SALE—PEKIN DUCKS, DRAKES \$3.00, ducks \$2.00. Donald Raven, Plumas, Man.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

STAPLES & FERGUSON—LIVESTOCK COM- mission Dealers, room 24 Exchange Building. Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. Write us for our weekly market letter. Phone, Main 5602.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 190; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00. 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg 6tf

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg 19tf

POTATOES

POTATOES FOR SALE BY THE CAR LOT All white varieties. October shipment. J. L. McKay, Dauphin, Man., Box 111. Phone 516. 39-3

POTATOES—GET MY PRICES, F.O.B., IN car lots. Box 106, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 38-5

WANTED—CAR GOOD POTATOES, NONE scabby. J. Bruning, Muenster, Sask.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA- toon.

FERRETS

OUR CLEVER, TRAINED FERRETS QUICKLY chase out rats, rabbits, mink, gophers, etc. Quick safe delivery anywhere. Very best strain game getters. Interesting ferret booklet free. Boulton Ferret Farms, Moosetown, Ont.

1919 Crop Estimates

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an estimate of crop yields in the three prairie provinces for the current year. The figures, compared with those of last year, are as follows:—

	1919	1918
Wheat		
Manitoba	36,999,100	48,191,100
Saskatchewan	88,221,000	92,493,000
Alberta	37,106,300	23,752,000
Prairie Provinces	162,326,400	164,436,100
All Canada	199,239,800	189,075,350
Oats		
Prairie Provinces	234,047,000	222,049,500
All Canada	381,359,000	426,312,500
Barley		
Prairie Provinces	45,988,000	47,607,400
All Canada	65,584,000	77,287,240
Flax		
Prairie Provinces	7,099,000	5,776,000
All Canada	7,350,000	6,055,200
Rye		
Prairie Provinces	5,772,000	6,181,700
All Canada	8,010,500	8,504,400

The above estimates are based on the reports of crop correspondents at the end of August, and were issued under date of September 18.

The United States Crop

The United States crop summary for September 1, and the 1913-1917 five-year average for the chief grain crops is as follows:—

	1919 indica-	1913-1917
	tions Sept. 1.	5-year ave.
Corn	2,857,692,000	2,749,349,000
Winter wheat	715,301,000	555,190,000
Spring wheat	208,049,000	235,444,000
All wheat	923,350,000	790,634,000
Oats	1,224,815,000	1,331,287,000
Barley	195,297,000	199,212,000
Flaxseed	10,195,000	13,818,000
Rye	84,552,000	50,001,000

Compared with the estimate of one month previous, i.e., August 1, corn shows an increase of 69,314,000 bushels. Decreases in the estimates of each of the other crops recorded as follows: spring wheat, 17,031,000 bushels; oats, 41,586,000 bushels; barley, 8,228,000 bushels; and flax, 44,000 bushels.

Trapping Muskrat

At the foot of slides or runs is generally the best place to take muskrat. Traps should be placed in shallow water and the bait hung about five inches above the trap. A weed or piece of brush on which is placed a few drops of the best muskrat bait will do; it should be fastened securely so that it will not float away on the current. A sheltered place is the best for setting the trap; if this cannot be found, a break of wood or stones should be made in order to protect the trap and bait.

Another method which many trappers have found to be very successful is to build a mound of mud and stones in

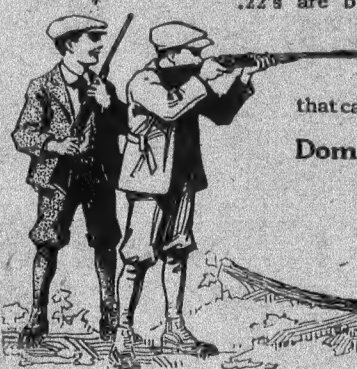
DOMINION

Twenty-Two's

This is the cartridge—the little marvel of sport—for target shooting for old or young. It's the cartridge that insures a real test of skill in small game shooting, that trains the eye and steadies the nerve, that improves the aim and ability to handle a rifle.

Let the boy enjoy the same sport that you indulge in—teach him to shoot with Dominion .22's. The same accuracy and dependability are found in these little cartridges that are put into the larger calibres of Dominion Ammunition. Short, Long or Long Rifle Dominion .22's are backed by the big "D" trade mark and guaranteed to give the greatest satisfaction that can be found in a .22 cartridge.

Dominion Cartridge Co.
Limited
Montreal, Canada



Sweet Milk—Sour Milk—Buttermilk or Water

Use any of these when baking with

EGG-O

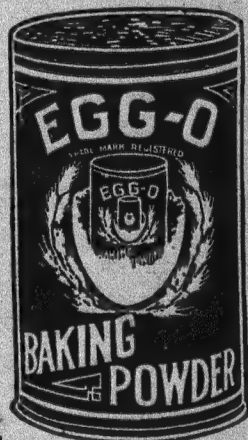
Baking Powder

It gives you a wider choice of ingredients for cakes and pastry, yet assures you of positive success in your baking.

Egg-O is absolutely pure and efficient—And double acting, that is, its first action occurs in the mixing bowl when cold water or milk in its various forms is added. Allowing the dough to stand for 15 or 20 minutes will give better results. When you put your baking in the oven Egg-O will continue to rise until your cakes are properly baked.

Buying Egg-O in the larger tins is most economical for family use.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Canada



shallow water, set the trap at the bottom of the mound under the water, and then sprinkle a few drops of selected muskrat bait on top of the mound. The mound should always be a little above the water in order that the bait will remain on it. The trap should be staked firmly in deep water so that the muskrat will drown itself in its struggle to get away after being caught.

Muskrat should be cased pelt side out and all superfluous meat and fat scraped off thoroughly before shipping. The tail should be cut off, as it is abso-

lutely worthless, and needlessly adds to the shipping weight. Skins should be dried in a cool, shady place, not exposed to the sun. When the skin is dry enough to hold its shape it is ready to ship.

Preparing

Farmer (watching a chicken swallow a carpet tack): "What did it do that for?"

Son: "Why it's going to lay a carpet."

JAMES HOLDEN, President

James McCulloch, Sec.-Treas.

Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
DRUMHELLER -- ALBERTA

Try "Atlas Coal," and, like the spider, you
will try, try, try again

All Sizes Produced

Lump, Stove, Nut and Steam

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1883
Capital \$250,000.00

BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

Hides, Wool, Seneca Root Raw Furs and Peltries

BUYING
BRANCHES
Seattle, Wash.,
U.S.A.
Edmonton, Alta.
La Paz, Man.
Kenora, Ont.

I will pay the following high prices for immediate shipments:
Salted Beef Hides 30c-34c Horse Hides, each \$7-\$12
Salted Kip Hides 40c-45c Wool 40c-45c
Salted Calf Hides 55c-65c Prime Seneca Root \$1.30

SHIP PROMPTLY
TO

Top Prices for Sheep Pelts

Head Office: 157 RUPERT ST., WINNIPEG; also 150-152 Pacific Ave. East

MIDLAND COAL

The standard heat unit adopted in
coal tests is what is known as
British Thermal Units (B.T.U.)

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